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Massachusetts
Department of
Commerce

334 BOYLSTON STREET,
BOSTON
CO 7-5600



RICHARD PRESTON
COMMISSIONER

The Commonwealth of Massachusetts

Department of Commerce

334 Boylston Street, Boston 16

COPLEY 7-5600

Herein are a few basic facts about the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. They are intended to indicate some general plant location features. Our files of detailed supplementary information and intimate community knowledge are at your service to explore confidentially any interest you may have in an industrial or research operation in the Northeast.

Richard Preston
Commissioner



Massachusetts
Department of
Commerce

334 BOYLSTON STREET
BOSTON 16, MASS.
COPLEY-7-5600

Commonwealth of Massachusetts
Department of Commerce and Development
LIBRARY

11 OF 1100 SUBJECT LIBRARY
Comp

April, 1956

MASSACHUSETTS

IN BRIEF -

with 3.1% (4,837,645) of the National POPULATION (Ninth)
and only 0.3% (8257 sq. miles) of national AREA
(Forty-Fourth)

1. Ranks FIRST in LABOR STABILITY among the ten leading industrial states.
2. Enjoyed an INCREASE of 50,500 in NON-FARM EMPLOYMENT in 1955 over 1954.
3. Provided 6.9% of the Nation's ENGINEERING GRADUATES in 1954. (6.8% of Ph.D.'s)
4. Has \$1959.00 SAVINGS per capita. (National average \$1309.00)
5. Welcomes 99 NEW PLANTS worth \$140,000,000 along the still unfinished "ring road" ROUTE 128 alone.
6. Has 83,900 people employed in ELECTRICAL MACHINERY manufacturing. (The LARGEST manufacturing employer in the Commonwealth.)
7. Ranks EIGHTH in MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT. (705,700)
8. Has unusual manufacturing DIVERSITY with
1397 Apparel, 981 Machinery, 763 Leather, 654 Food,
630 Textile, 625 Printing & Publishing, 409 Fabricated Metals,
408 Furniture & Fixtures, 376 Paper, 372 Electrical Machinery,
358 Chemical, 246 Lumber & Wood, and 208 Primary Metal firms.
9. Ranks NINTH in VALUE ADDED BY MANUFACTURE. (\$4,630,013,000.00)
10. Produces 21% of national SHOE output. (FIRST in the country)
11. Encourages its richest resource of RESEARCH LABORATORIES in Electronics, Avionics, and Nucleonics.
12. GREW 352% from 1940-1953 in GROSS STATE PRODUCT.
(\$27 Billion to \$95 Billion)

The Commonwealth is **COMPACT**, **CONVENIENT**, and **COOPERATIVE**
with many fine industrial sites developing along our new expressways: A
fine place to live as well as work.

A
T 19
M4
1956
C 1



70.2% OF
CANADIAN POPULATION



70.1% OF CANADIAN
RETAIL SALES



37.2% OF
U.S. POPULATION



48.5% U.S. MFG. PLANTS

73.3% OF
CANADIAN FACTORIES



84.9% OF CANADIAN
INDUSTRIAL WAGES
AND SALARIES



EXPORT

48.5% U.S. INDUSTRIAL
SALARIES AND WAGES



47.9% U.S. INCOME TAXES



60.7% U.S. SAVINGS DEPOSITS



40.0% U.S. RETAIL SALES



NUCLEUS

OF THE

NORTHEAST

SOURCES OF PERCENTAGES: UNITED STATES FIGURES: POPULATION, CENSUS BUREAU ESTIMATES, JULY 1, 1954, MANUFACTURING PLANTS, U.S. CENSUS OF MANUFACTURES - 1947, INDUSTRIAL SALARIES AND WAGES, BUREAU OF CENSUS, ANNUAL SURVEY OF MANUFACTURES, INCOME TAXES, U.S. TREASURY DEPARTMENT, INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE, SAVING DEPOSITS, U.S. TREASURY DEPARTMENT, COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY, ANNUAL REPORT, RETAIL SALES, 1954 CENSUS OF BUSINESS, RETAIL TRADE, CANADIAN FIGURES - ALL FROM THE DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS - POPULATION ESTIMATES, JUNE 1, 1955, RETAIL SALES 1954, FACTORIES 1953, INDUSTRIAL WAGES AND SALARIES 1953.

334 BOYLSTON ST. BOSTON Copley 7-5600



**Massachusetts
Department of
Commerce**

POPULATION

1950



• EACH DOT REPRESENTS 100 PEOPLE

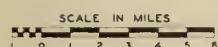


FIGURE WITHIN SOLID AREA
INDICATES NUMBER OF DOTS
CONCENTRATED WITHIN THAT AREA

TOTAL POPULATION 2,369,986

BOSTON METROPOLITAN AREA

AS DEFINED BY 1950 FEDERAL CENSUS

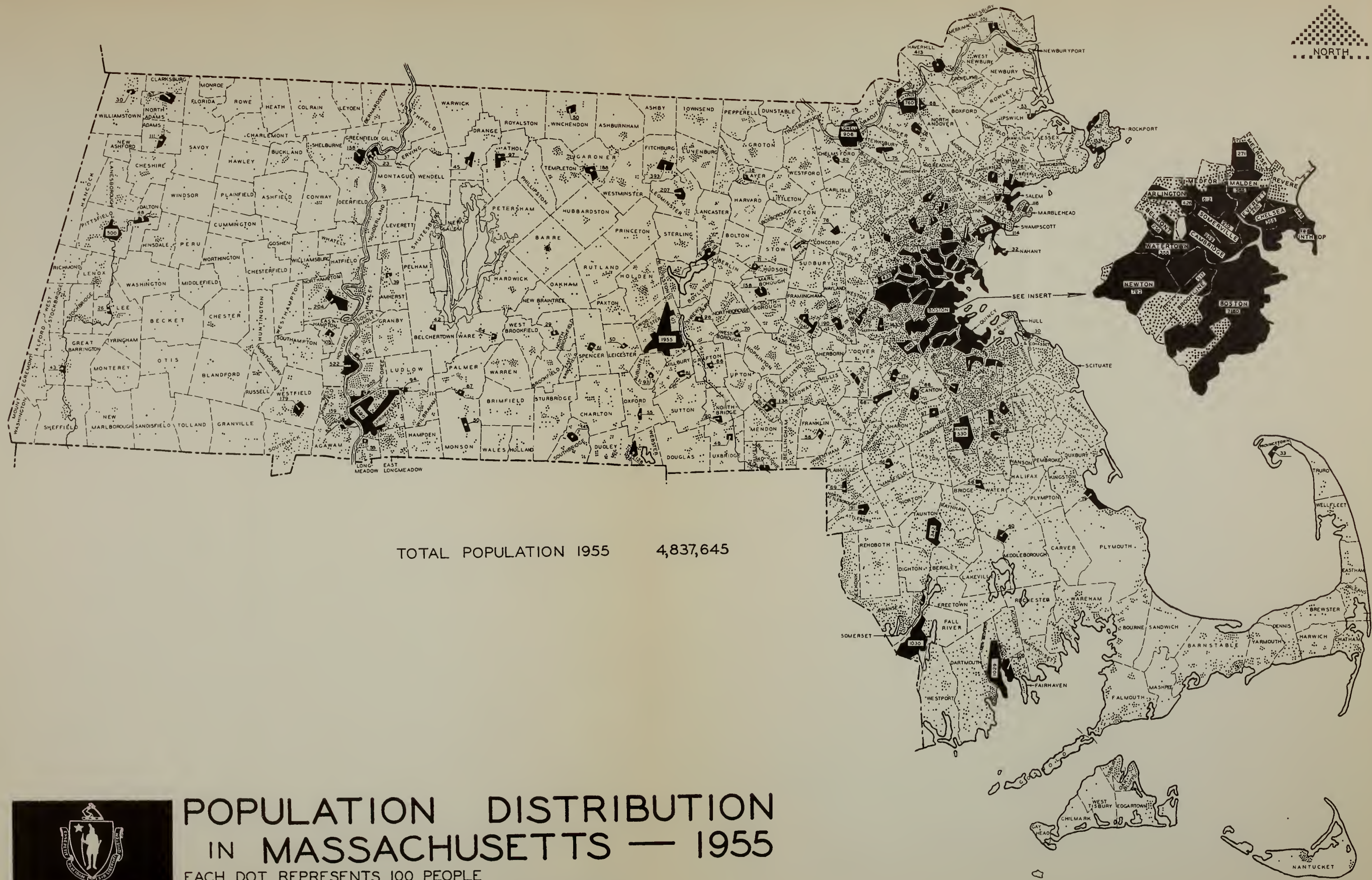


SOURCE 1950 FEDERAL CENSUS

DEC. 1955



334 BOYLSTON STREET, BOSTON



TOTAL POPULATION 1955 4,837,645

POPULATION DISTRIBUTION IN MASSACHUSETTS — 1955

EACH DOT REPRESENTS 100 PEOPLE
DOTS WITHIN SOLID AREAS DESIGNATED BY NUMBER

SCALE IN MILES



SOURCE: 1955 STATE CENSUS

MARCH 1956





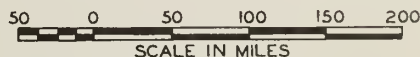
CANADA

OCEAN

ATLANTIC

ESTIMATED N. E. POPULATION 1955
9,942,000

POPULATION DISTRIBUTION IN NEW ENGLAND



- URBANIZED AREAS
- PLACES OF 25,000 OR MORE
- PLACES OF 10,000 TO 25,000
- PLACES OF 2,500 TO 10,000
- ▲ PLACES OF 1,000 TO 2,500
- PLACES OF 500 TO 1,000

SOURCE: U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS 1950
Form 80a - 500-4-55-914606

JANUARY 1955



Leading Industrial States

MASSACHUSETTS

NEW YORK

CALIFORNIA

UNITED STATES

ILLINOIS

WISCONSIN

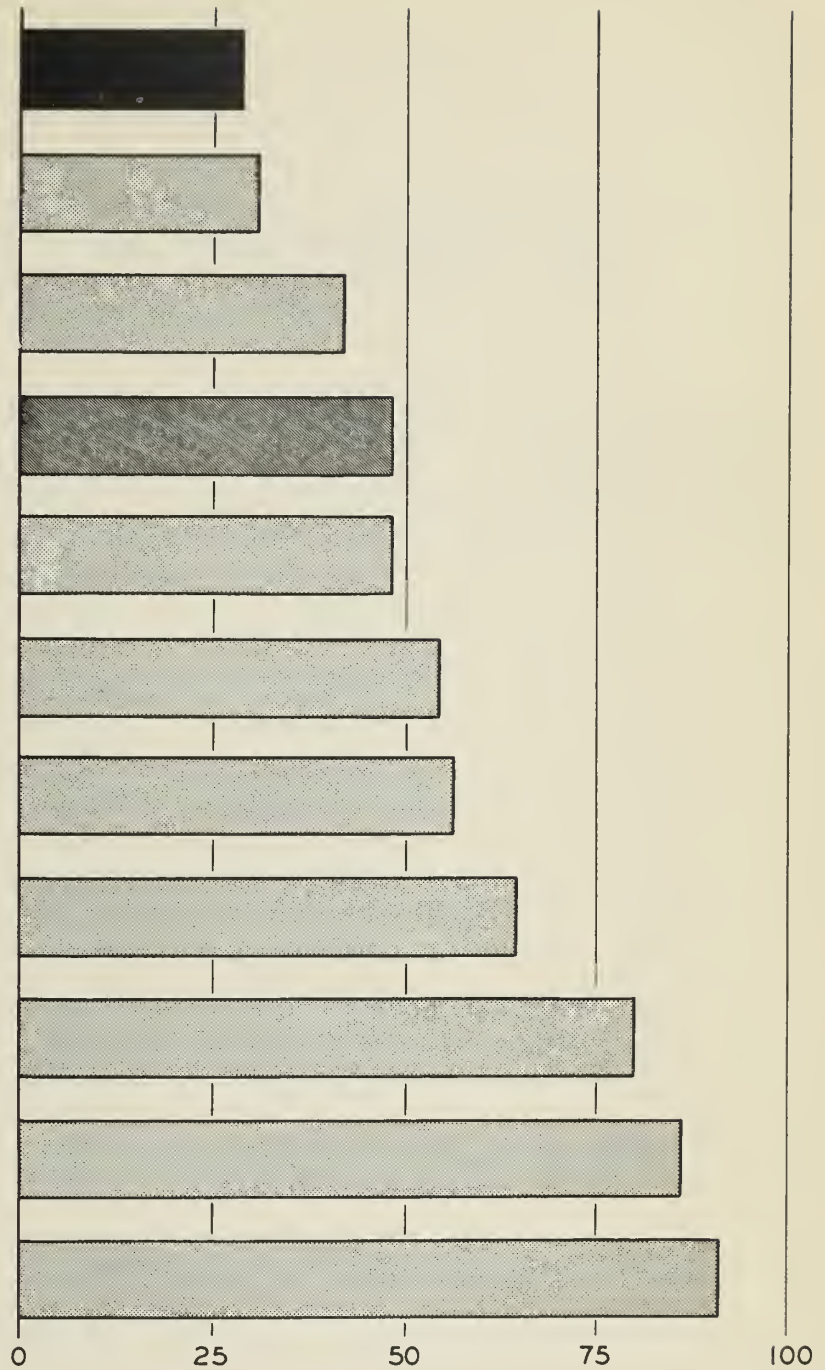
NEW JERSEY

OHIO

INDIANA

MICHIGAN

PENNSYLVANIA



LABOR STABILITY

MAN-DAYS IDLE FROM LABOR DISPUTES
PER 10,000 MAN-DAYS AVAILABLE
1946-53 AVERAGE



MASSACHUSETTS LABOR FACTS ---

Days Lost Due to Strikes, 1954 - All Manufacturing Establishments in
Selected States with 20% or more of total employment in manu-
facturing according to the U. S. Census of Population, 1950

States	% of total employment in mfg. 1950 Census ¹	No. of Mfg. Employees, 1954 ²	Manufacturing Man-days Idle during 1954 due to strikes ³	Manufacturing Man-days lost per mfg. worker ⁴
Maine	34%	105,500	NA	NA
New Hampshire	40	79,000	NA	NA
Massachusetts	37	670,500	238,000	.35
Rhode Island	44	130,000	25,800	.20
Connecticut	43	418,500	395,000	.94
New York	30	1,910,900	1,070,000	.56
New Jersey	38	778,400	597,000	.77
Pennsylvania	36	1,451,300	1,140,000	.79
Ohio	37	1,286,800	1,370,000	1.06
Indiana	35	579,700	345,000	.60
Illinois	32	1,212,500	504,000	.42
Michigan	41	1,052,000	687,000	.65
Wisconsin	31	432,900	596,000	1.38
Delaware	32	57,000	NA	NA
California	20	1,039,100	750,000	.72

¹U. S. Census of Population, P-B #1

²U. S. Department of Labor, "Employment and Earnings" Review Issue, May 1955

³U. S. Department of Labor, Bulletin #1184, "Analysis of work stoppage, 1954"

⁴Computed by Research Division, Massachusetts Department of Commerce
NA - Information not available.

ESTIMATED POPULATION AND LABOR FORCE, MASSACHUSETTS, 1955

	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
Population	2, 393, 000	2, 532, 000
Persons 14 Yrs. Old & Over	1, 742, 000	1, 915, 000
Civilian Labor Force	1, 518, 000	635, 000
Prof., Tech., & Kindred	9.0%	12.6%
Mgrs., Off., & Proprietors	11.0	3.0
Clerical & Kindred Workers	7.7	29.2
Sales Workers	8.0	7.9
Craftsmen, Foremen, & Kindred Workers	21.6	1.9
Operatives & Kindred Workers	24.7	29.6
Private Household Workers	0.2	4.4
Service Workers	8.0	9.8
Laborers	7.3	0.5
Not Classified	2.5	1.1

EMPLOYMENT

Statistics of employment by major nonagriculture industry groups in Massachusetts for June, 1955 are shown in Table I. These are the total number of persons on establishment payrolls who worked full - or part time, or received pay for any part of the pay period ending nearest the 15th of the month. Included are salaried officers of corporations as well as employees on the establishment payroll engaged in new construction and major additions or alterations to the plant who are utilized as a separate work force. Proprietors, self-employed persons, domestic servants, unpaid family workers, and members of the armed forces are excluded.

Table II contains the latest available employment and payroll statistics by major industry groups and the detailed information on manufacturing as reported by the Massachusetts Division of Employment Security. These data apply to establishments covered by unemployment insurance only.

TABLE I
Massachusetts Employment, 1955

	<u>June</u>	<u>Dec.</u>
Contract Construction	83,600	80,500
Manufacturing	675,800	707,500
Transportation & Public Utilities	116,500	117,700
Wholesale & Retail Trade	375,000	396,300
Finance, Ins., & Real Estate	88,500	90,000
Service & Misc.	222,600	214,400

Source: "Employment & Earnings, August 1955"

TABLE I I

EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS as reported to the
DIVISION OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY

A. <u>ALL INDUSTRY</u>		1954	Nov. 1954	Distribution
<u>Industry</u>	No. of Firms	Annual Payroll	Employees	by Employees
1. Agriculture & Mining	1,163	\$ 31,130,000	9,455	.7%
2. Construction	11,560	285,478,000	76,079	5.3
3. Manufacturing	11,152	2,585,729,000	678,869	47.1
4. Trans., Comm., & Utilities	3,828	351,751,000	92,861	6.4
5. Wholesale & Retail Trade	43,439	1,147,089,000	377,538	26.2
6. Finance, Ins. & Real Estate	7,738	304,397,000	85,605	5.9
7. Service Ind.	23,112	335,323,000	120,329	8.3
8. Unclassified	1,394	4,786,000	1,780	1.1
B. <u>MANUFACTURING</u>		1954	Nov. 1954	
<u>Group</u>	No. of Firms	Annual Payroll	Employees	
1. Ordnance and Accessories	9	\$ 23,463,000	5,210	
2. Food & Kindred Prod.	1,013	149,191,000	40,840	
3. Tobacco Mfg.	24	1,121,000	394	
4. Textile Mill Prod.	672	247,037,000	70,374	
5. Apparel & other fin. goods	1,326	152,873,000	58,766	
6. Lumber & Wood Prod.	439	19,706,000	5,834	
7. Furniture & Fixtures	462	44,191,000	12,623	
8. Paper & Allied Prod.	350	136,021,000	34,751	
9. Printing, Publishing & Allied	1,223	148,505,000	36,700	
10. Chemicals & Allied	466	80,099,000	17,650	
11. Prod. of Petroleum & Coal	26	11,658,000	2,414	
12. Rubber Products	101	92,918,000	23,384	
13. Leather & Leather Prod.	867	204,999,000	66,454	
14. Stone, Clay & Glass Prod.	295	44,764,000	9,912	
15. Primary Metal Industries	257	93,165,000	20,146	
16. Fabr. Metal Products	969	156,070,000	38,120	
17. Machinery (ex. electrical)	1,147	320,515,000	69,493	
18. Electrical Machinery	330	321,428,000	82,830	
19. Transportation Equipment	152	126,236,000	23,235	
20. Prof., Scient. & Controlling Inst. Photo, & Optical Goods-Watches & Clocks	200	77,775,000	19,676	
21. Miscellaneous Mfg. Ind.	824	133,994,000	40,063	

Source: Employment & Earnings, August 1955

Taken from: U. S. NEWS & WORLD REPORT
January 20, 1956
AVERAGE INCOME AND UNEMPLOYMENT COMPARISON

City	Average worker's income*	Extent of unemployment
1. Portland, Me.	\$3,427	Moderate
2. New Orleans, La.	3,563	Moderate
3. Atlanta, Ga.	3,625	Slight
4. <u>Boston, Mass.</u>	<u>3,805</u>	<u>Moderate</u>
5. New York, N. Y.	3,825	Moderate
6. Denver, Colo.	4,157	Slight
7. St. Louis, Mo.	4,169	Moderate
8. Philadelphia, Pa.	4,221	Substantial
9. Baltimore Md.	4,224	Moderate
10. Kansas City, Mo.	4,245	Moderate
11. Seattle, Wash.	4,346	Slight
12. Minneapolis, Minn.	4,347	Slight
13. Portland, Oreg.	4,348	Moderate
14. Los Angeles, Calif.	4,555	Slight
15. San Francisco, Calif.	4,598	Moderate
16. Chicago Ill.	4,664	Slight
17. Milwaukee, Wis.	4,735	Slight
18. Buffalo, N. Y.	4,785	Moderate
19. Pittsburgh, Pa.	4,886	Substantial,
20. Cleveland, Ohio	4,918	Slight
21. Detroit, Mich.	5,156	Moderate
U. S. Average	4,093	Moderate

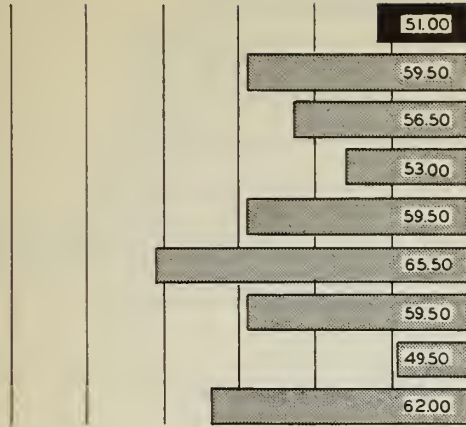
*Factory earnings

Note: Slight unemployment means less than 3% of labor force.

Basic data: Federal Reserve Board and Labor Department.

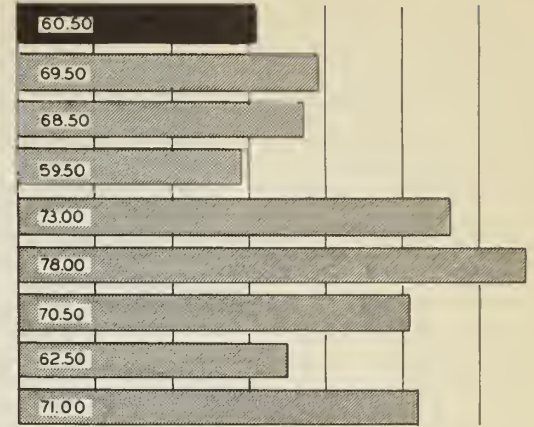
FILE CLERK

CLASS A



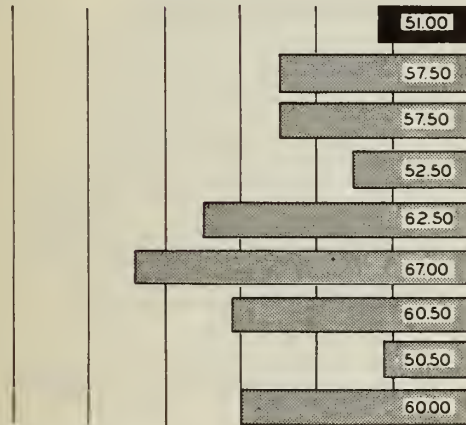
ACCOUNTING CLERK

CLASS A

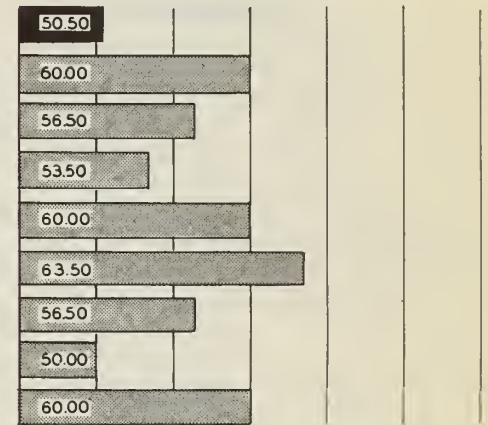


TYPIST

CLASS A

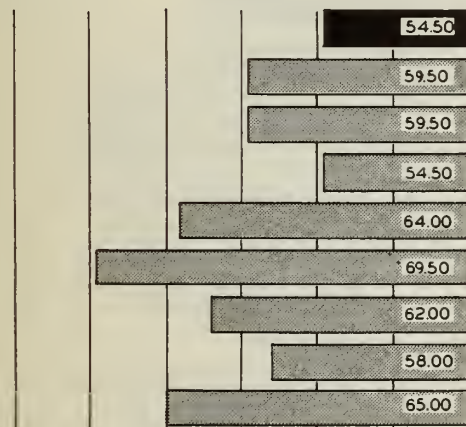


BILLING MACH. OPERATOR

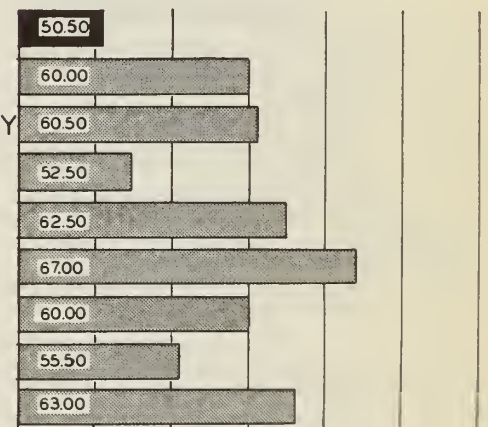


STENOGRAPHER

GENERAL



COMPTOMETER OPERATOR



75.00 70.00 65.00 60.00 55.00 50.00 45.00 - WEEKLY RATE IN DOLLARS - 45.00 50.00 55.00 60.00 65.00 70.00 75.00

WEEKLY WAGE COMPARISONS

1954-1955 AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS

FOR WOMEN IN ALL INDUSTRIES

SALARIES BASED ON STANDARD WORKING SCHEDULES

SOURCE: U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

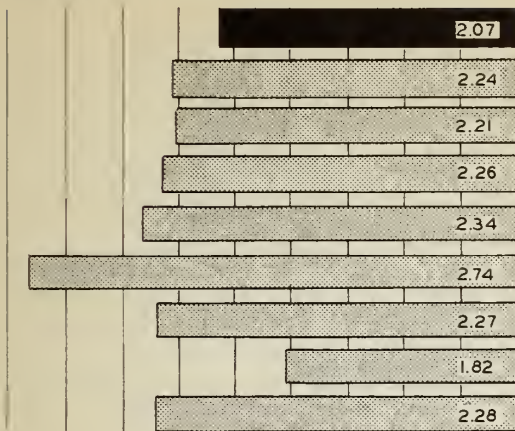
1956

FORM 103-500-5-56-917515



MACH. TOOL OPERATOR

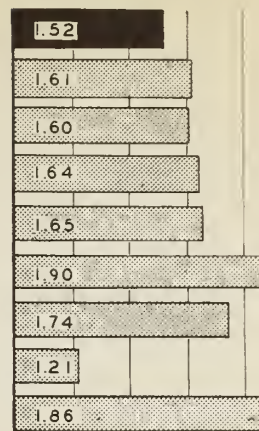
CLASS A



BOSTON
NEW YORK CITY
NEWARK-JERSEY CITY
PHILADELPHIA
CHICAGO
DETROIT
CLEVELAND
DALLAS
SAN FRANCISCO

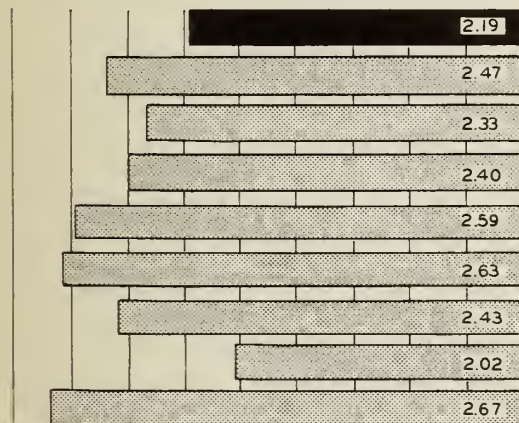
LABORER

MATERIAL HANDLING



TOOL & DIE MAKER

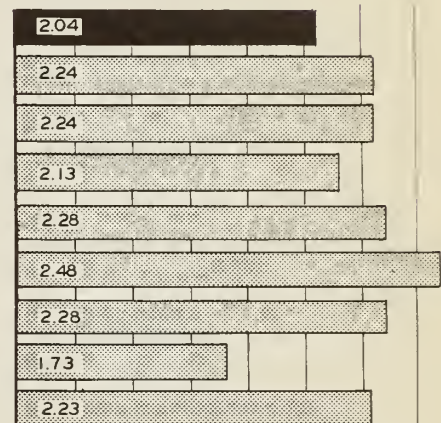
EX-JOB SHOPS



BOSTON
NEW YORK CITY
NEWARK-JERSEY CITY
PHILADELPHIA
CHICAGO
DETROIT
CLEVELAND
DALLAS
SAN FRANCISCO

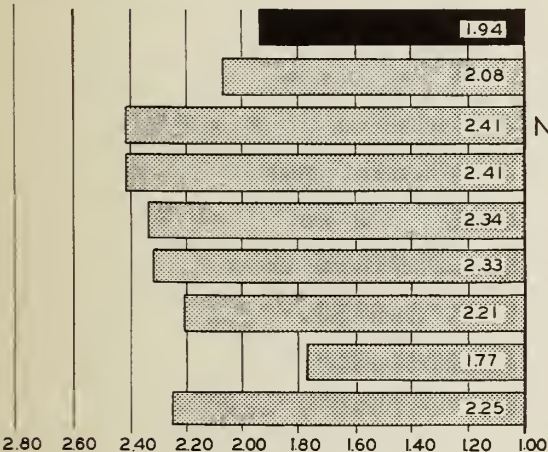
ASSEMBLER

CLASS A



WELDER

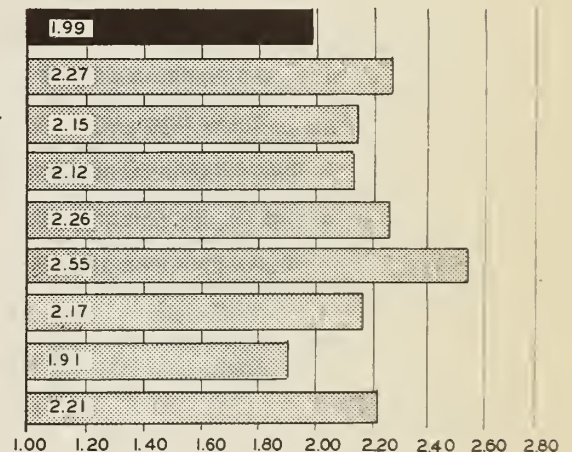
CLASS A



BOSTON
NEW YORK CITY
NEWARK-JERSEY CITY
PHILADELPHIA
CHICAGO
DETROIT
CLEVELAND
DALLAS
SAN FRANCISCO

INSPECTOR

CLASS A



HOURLY WAGE COMPARISONS

1954-1955 AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS
FOR MEN IN MACHINERY INDUSTRIES

EXCLUDING OVERTIME OR PREMIUM PAY FOR NIGHT WORK

SOURCE: U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS





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1956



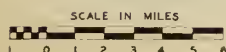
MAJOR HIGHWAYS



-  EXISTING MAJOR HIGHWAYS
-  FUTURE MASSACHUSETTS TURNPIKE
-  FUTURE NORTHEAST EXPRESSWAY
-  OTHER FUTURE MAJOR HIGHWAYS & EXPRESSWAYS

BOSTON METROPOLITAN AREA

AS DEFINED BY 1950 FEDERAL CENSUS



SOURCE

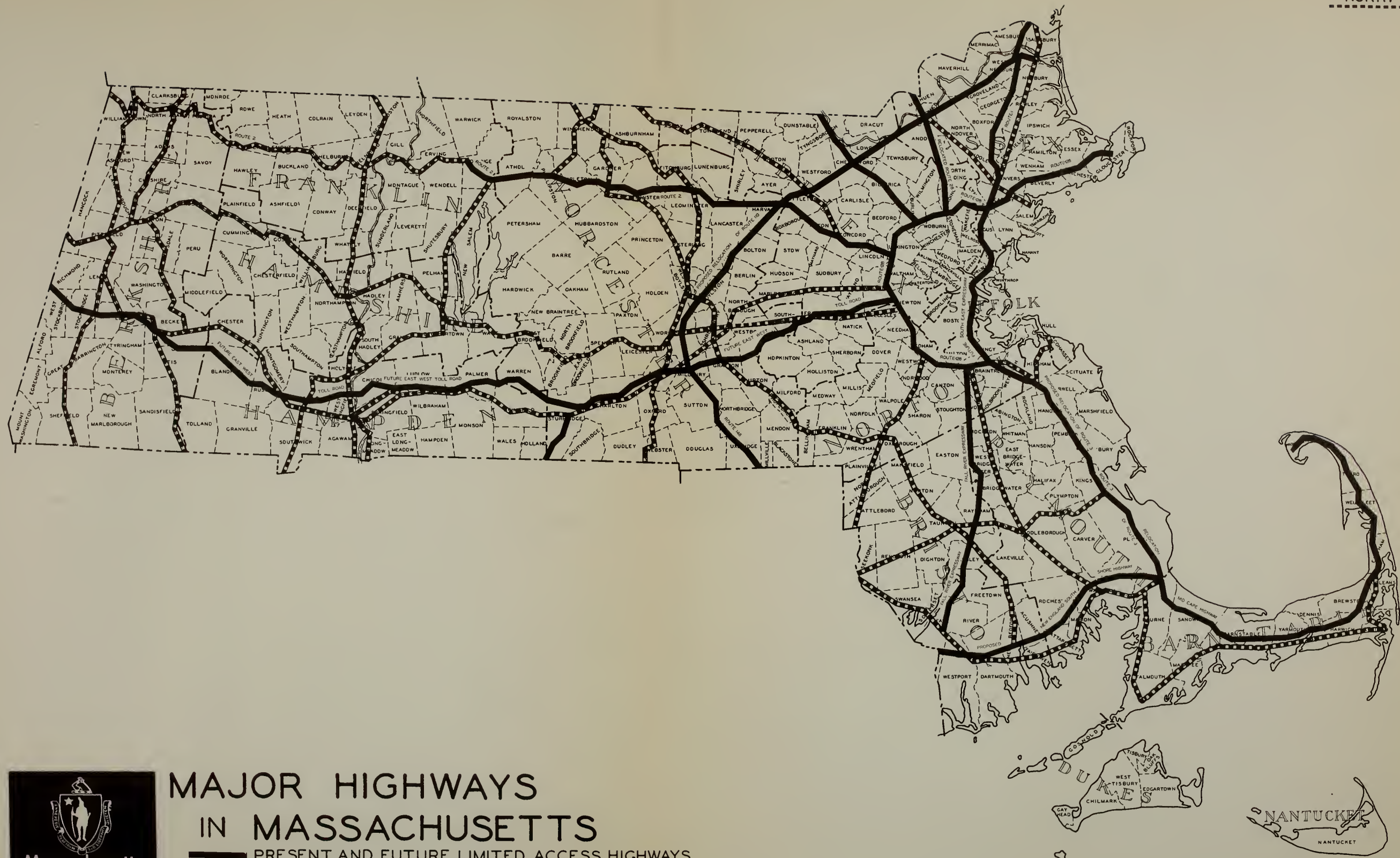
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS

DEC. 1955



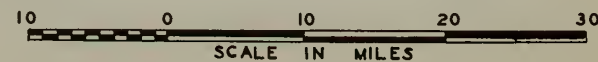
334 BOYLSTON STREET, BOSTON

5

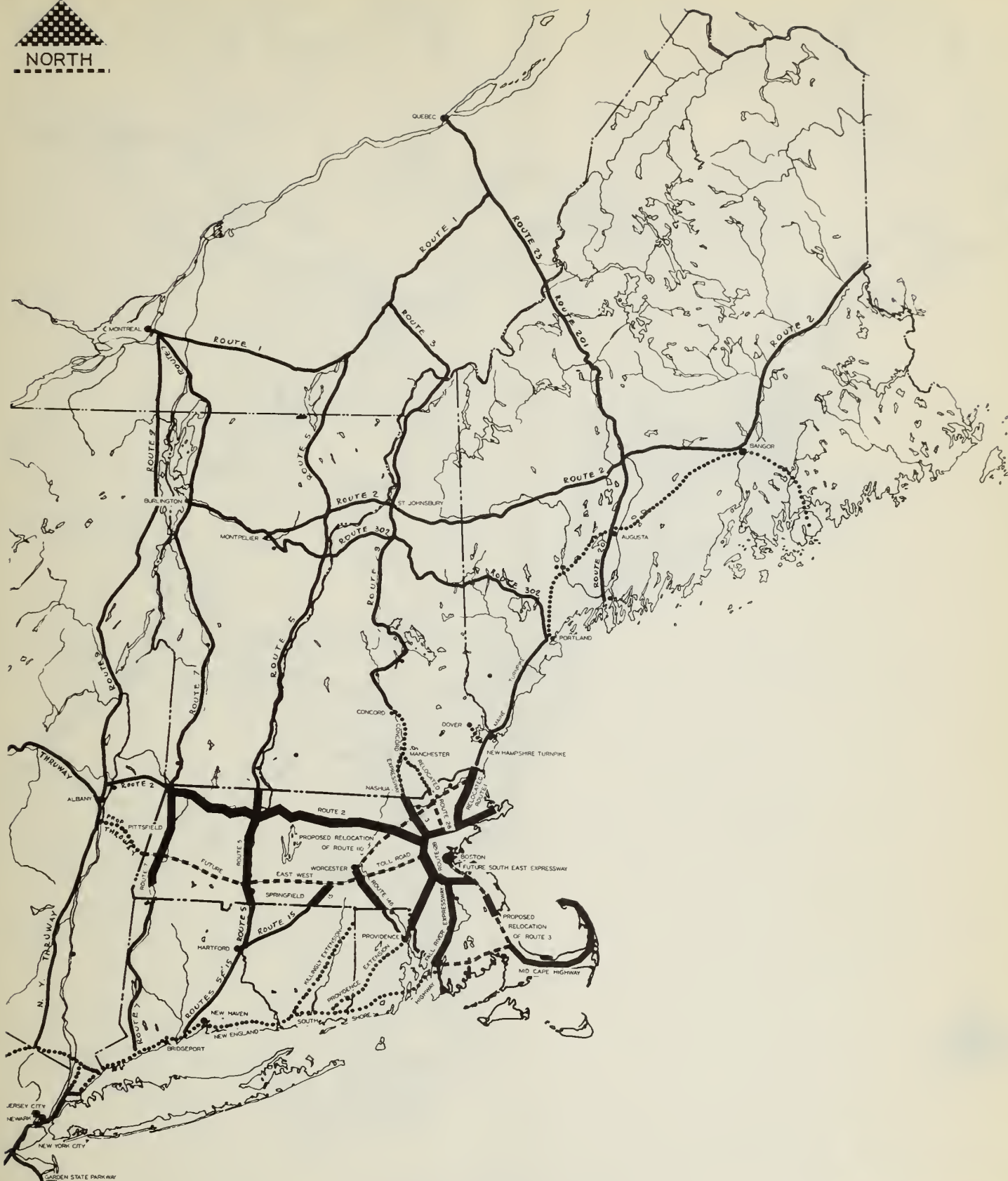


MAJOR HIGHWAYS IN MASSACHUSETTS

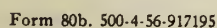
- PRESENT AND FUTURE LIMITED ACCESS HIGHWAYS
- - - - - OTHER EXISTING MAJOR HIGHWAYS



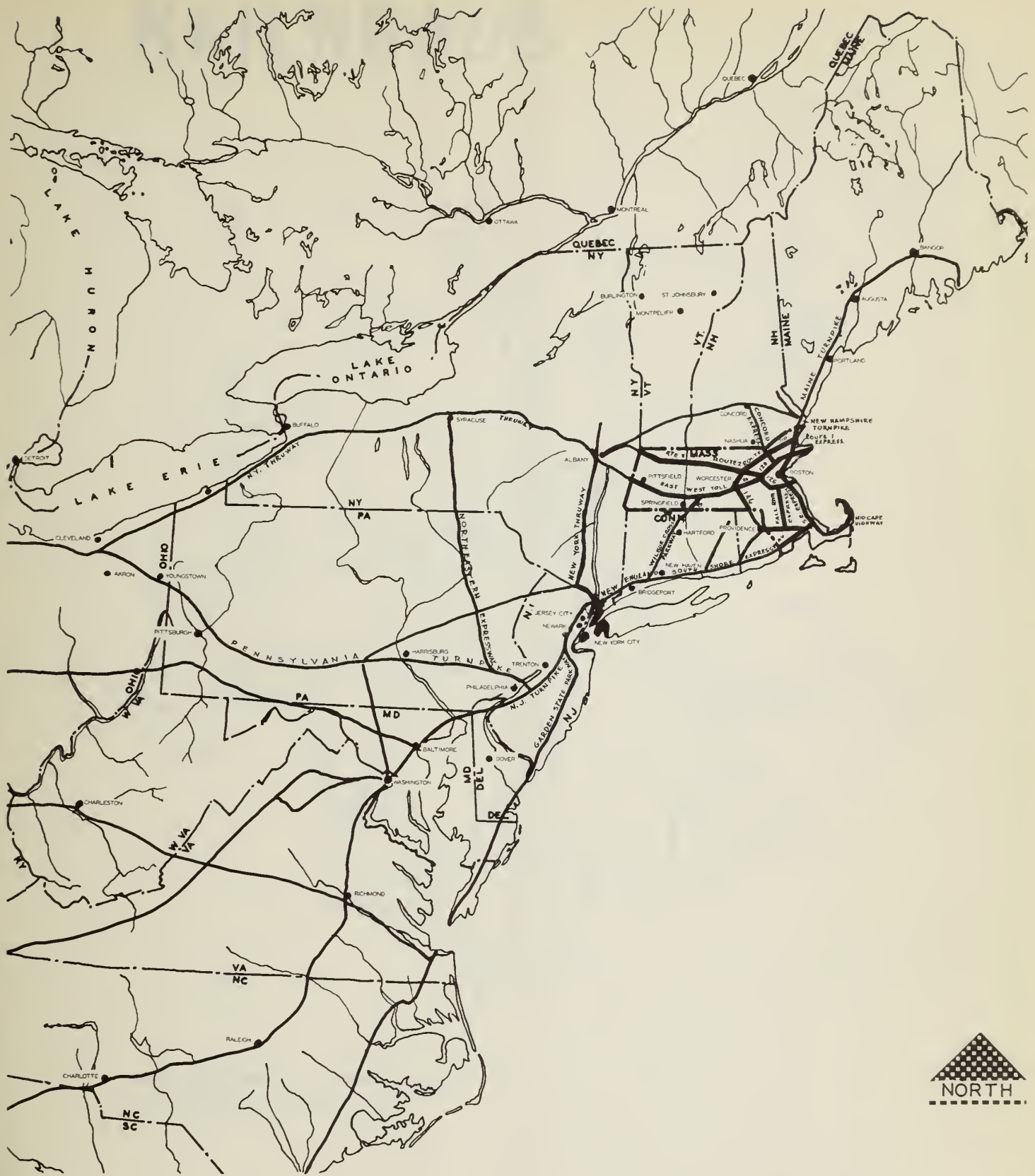
JANUARY 1956



MAJOR MASSACHUSETTS ROADS ----- FUTURE MASSACHUSETTS ROADS
MAJOR NEW ENGLAND ROADS FUTURE NEW ENGLAND ROADS



**Massachusetts
Department of
Commerce**



PRESENT AND PROPOSED LIMITED ACCESS HIGHWAYS NORTHEAST UNITED STATES




JANUARY 1955



RAILROADS



 PASSENGER & FREIGHT SERVICE
 FREIGHT SERVICE ONLY

BOSTON METROPOLITAN AREA

AS DEFINED BY 1950 FEDERAL CENSUS

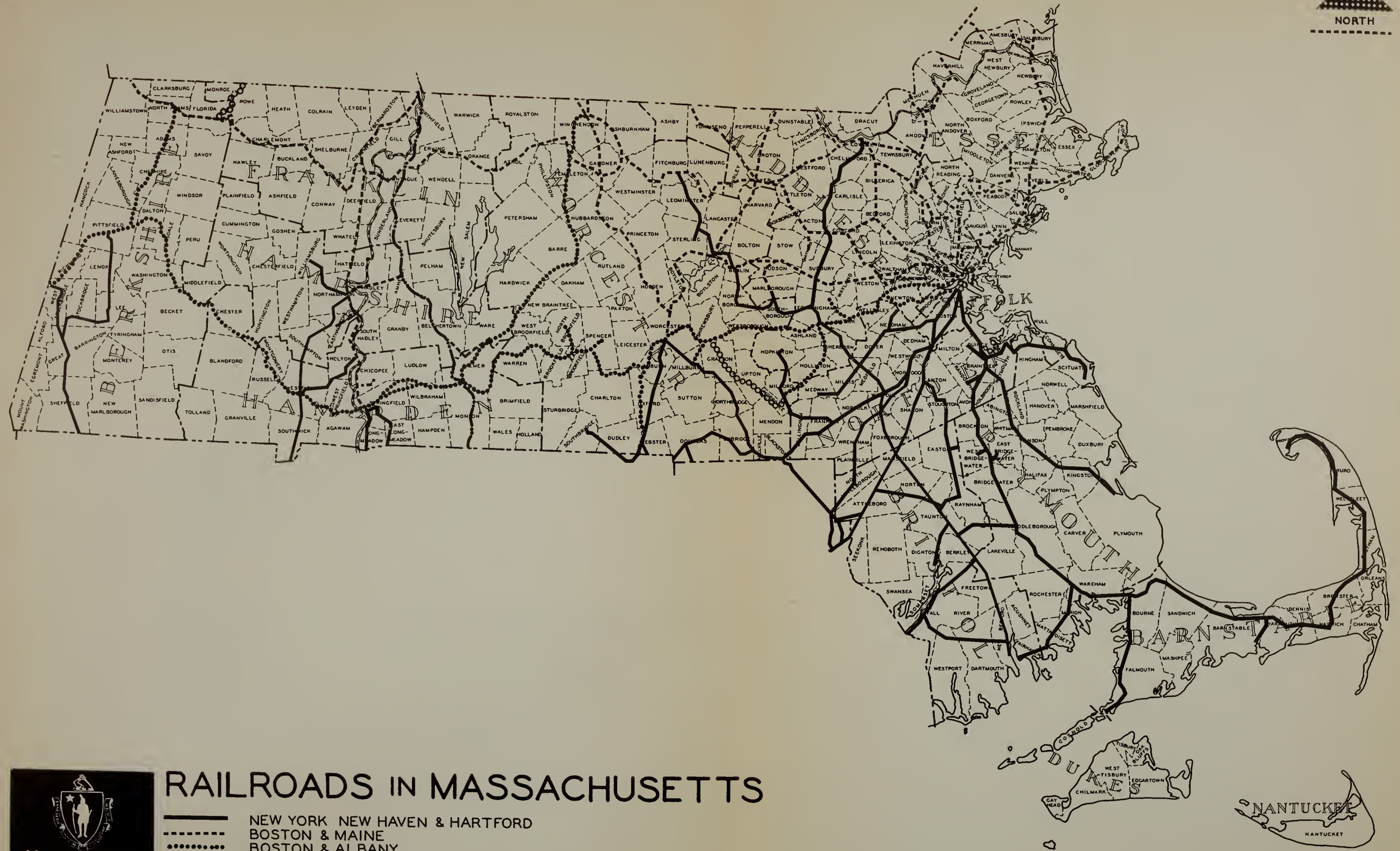
SCALE IN MILES
1 0 1 2 3 4 5 6

SOURCE DEPT. OF PUBLIC UTILITIES

DEC. 1955

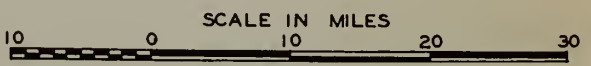


334 BOYLSTON STREET BOSTON



RAILROADS IN MASSACHUSETTS

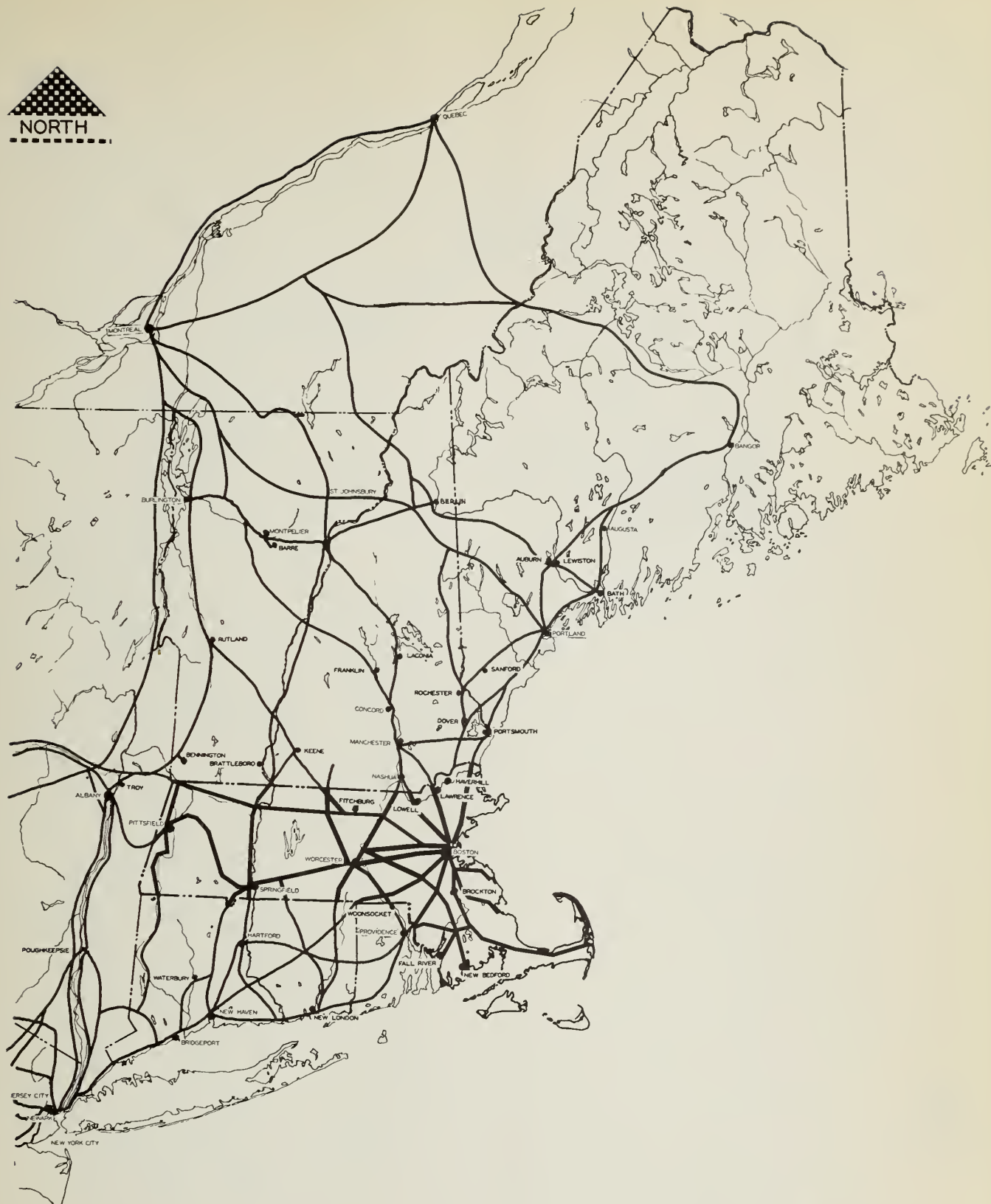
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- BOSTON & MAINE
- BOSTON & ALBANY
- . - . - . CENTRAL VERMONT
- oooooo OTHERS



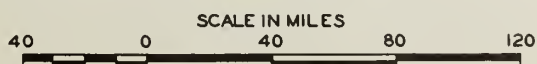
SOURCE: DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC UTILITIES

JANUARY 1955



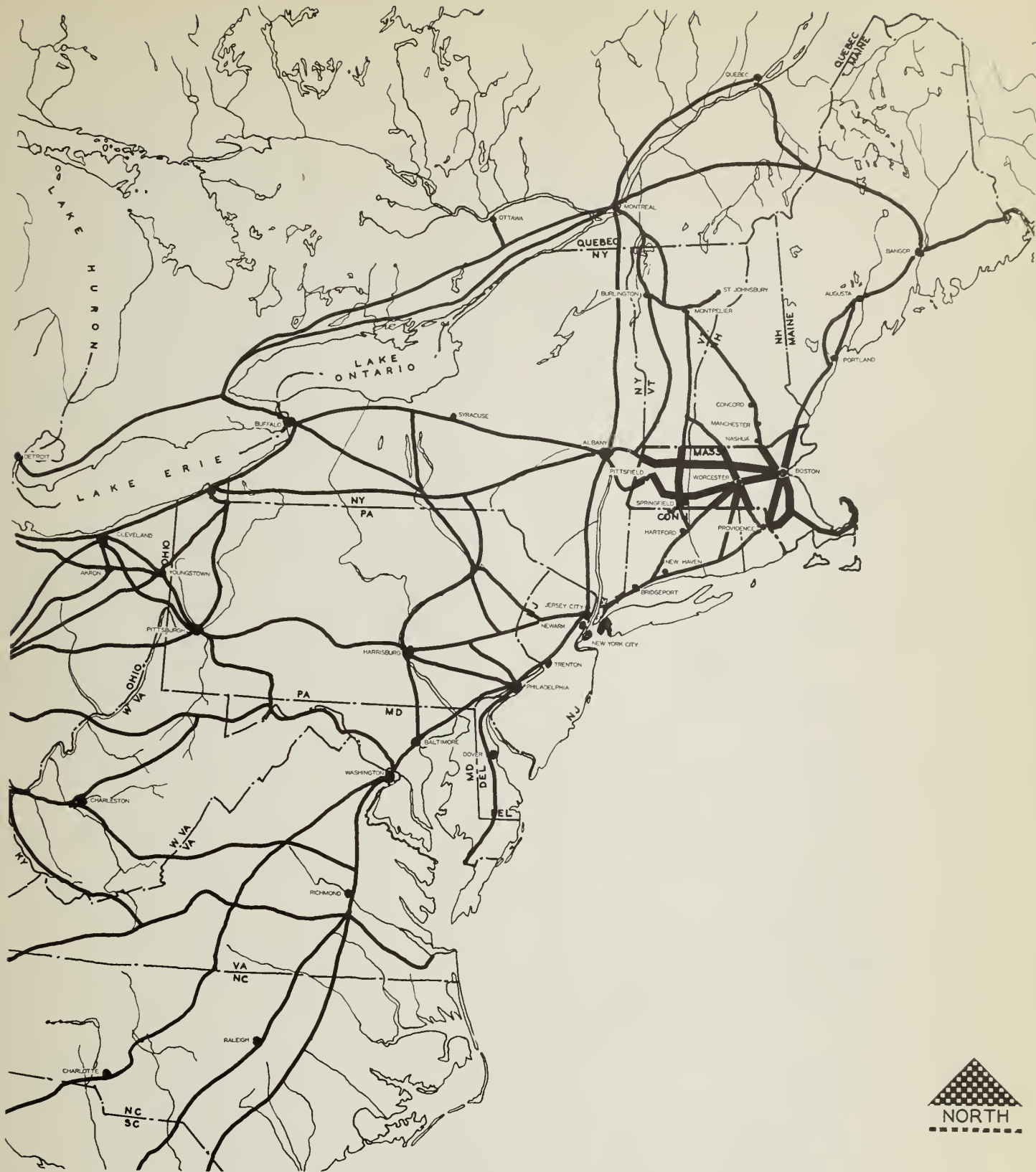


RAILROADS IN NEW ENGLAND



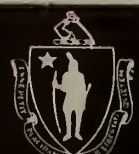
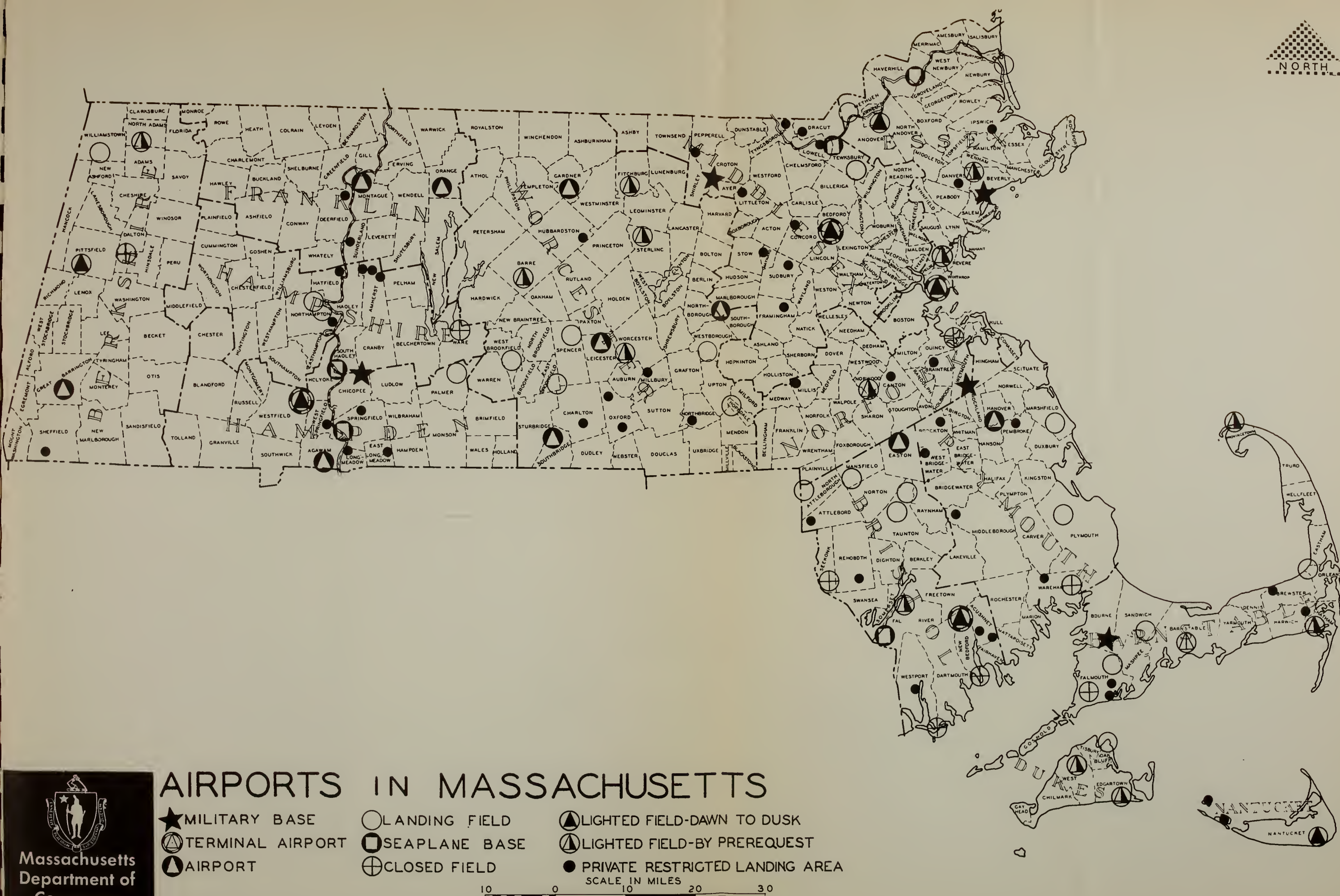
JANUARY 1955



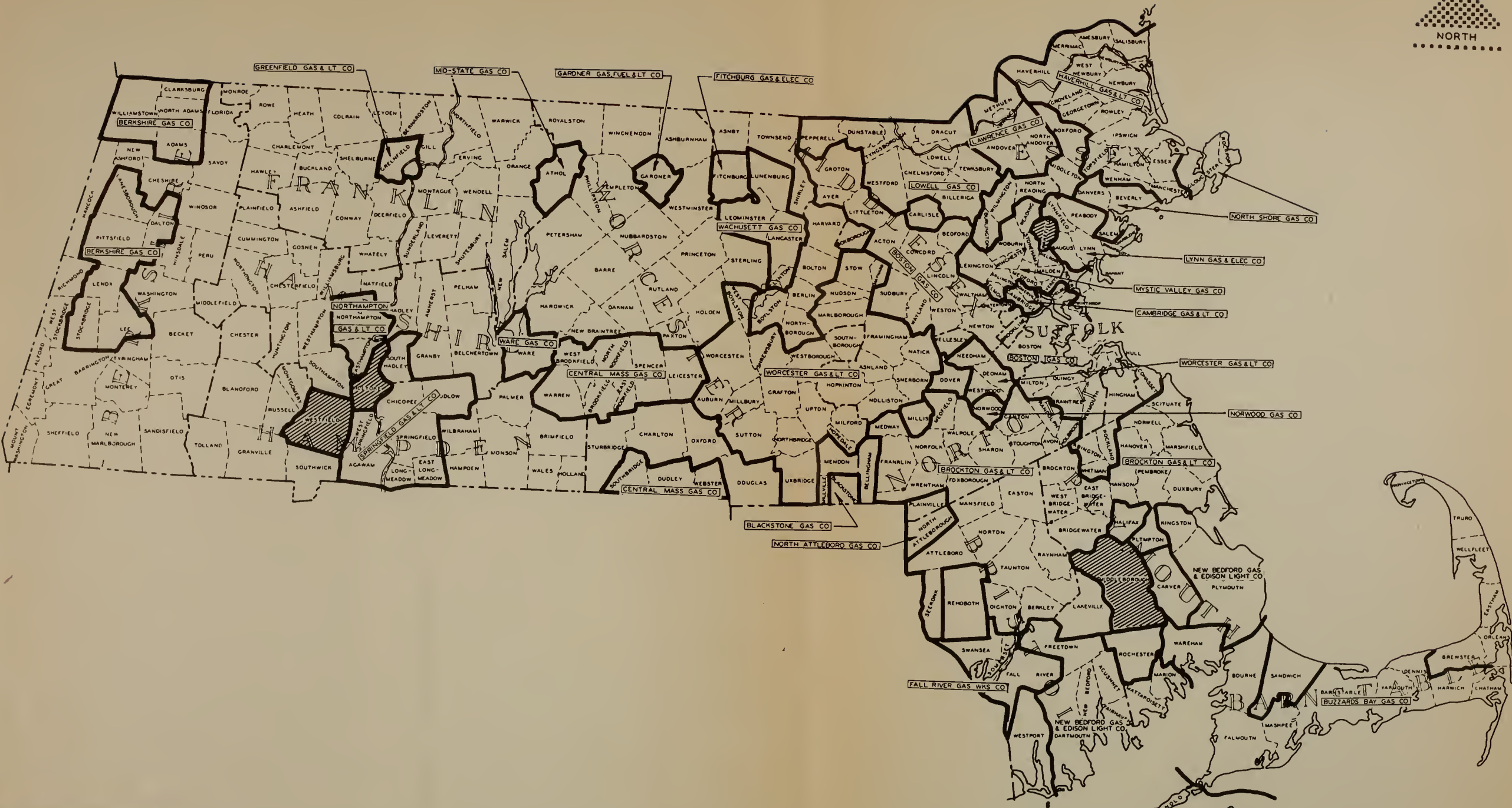


RAILROADS NORTHEAST UNITED STATES





Massachusetts
Department of
Commerce



COMMUNITIES SERVICED BY GAS IN MASSACHUSETTS

▨ DESIGNATES MUNICIPAL PLANTS

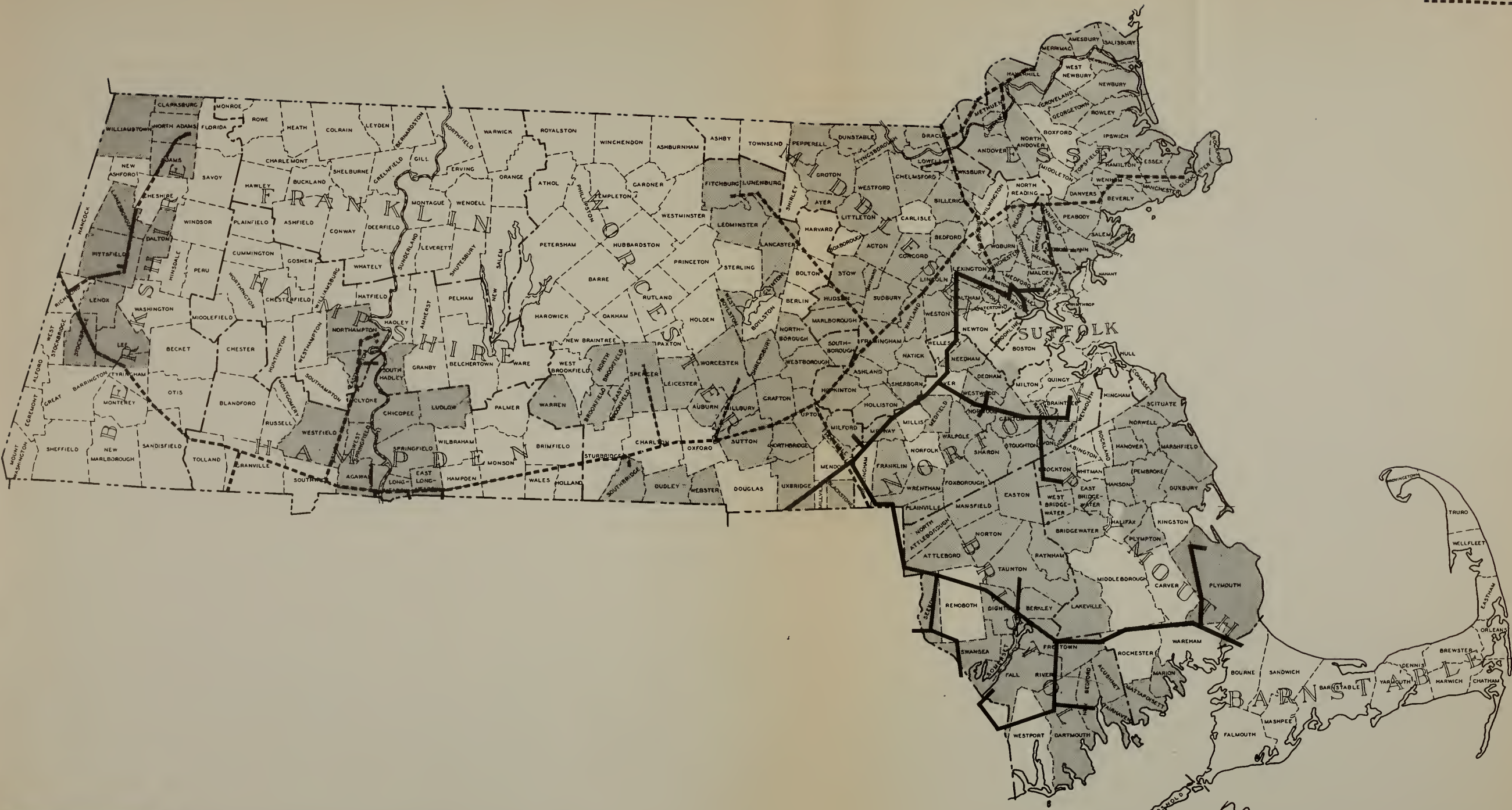


SCALE IN MILES

SOURCE: MASS. DEPT. OF PUBLIC UTILITIES

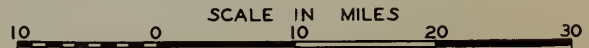
JANUARY 1958





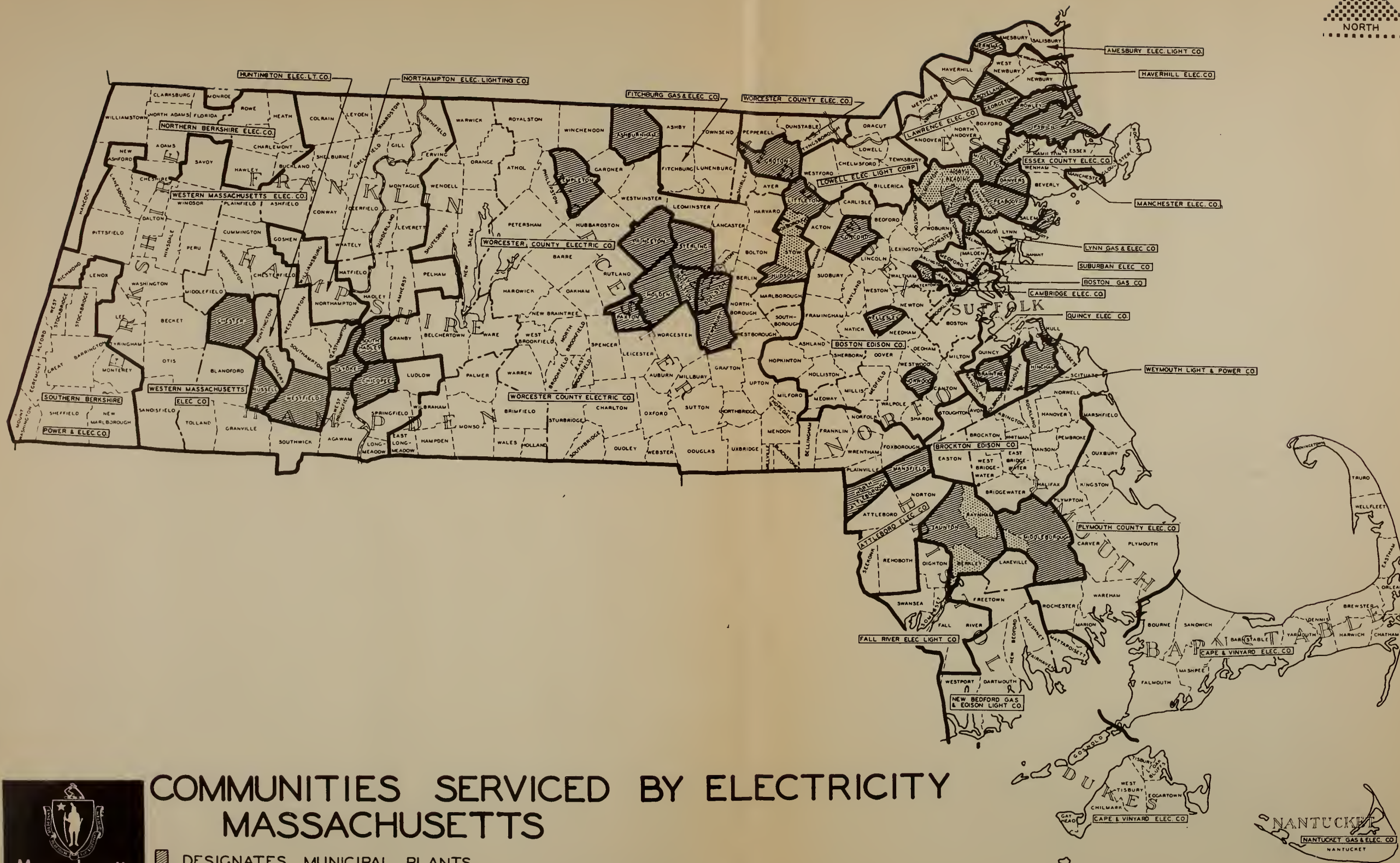
NATURAL GAS LINES IN MASSACHUSETTS

- TENNESSEE GAS TRANSMISSION SYSTEM
- ===== ALGONQUIN GAS TRANSMISSION SYSTEM
- AREAS SERVED



SOURCE: DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC UTILITIES

JANUARY 1955



COMMUNITIES SERVICED BY ELECTRICITY MASSACHUSETTS

- DESIGNATES MUNICIPAL PLANTS
- DESIGNATES AREA SERVICED BY ADJACENT MUNICIPAL PLANT

10 0 10 20 30
SCALE IN MILES

SOURCE: MASS. DEPT. OF PUBLIC UTILITIES

JANUARY 1956



LOOK AT THE COMPLETE TAX STRUCTURE ! !

Corporation taxes in Massachusetts are often less than those in other industrial states, when the total tax load is fully analyzed. In many states separate taxes are levied by the state, county, municipality and school district, whereas in Massachusetts only the state and municipality have authority to make levies.

IN MASSACHUSETTS

1. STATE TAXES: Taxes at the state level are confined principally to two items:

Corporate Excise

This tax is based on net income allocated to Massachusetts and is at the rate of 5.50%.

Corporate Excess

This levy is against either the fair value of all the corporation's capital stock, less certain specific deductions, or based on the value of tangible property situated in the Commonwealth and not taxed locally, whichever is the greater. The rate of tax is \$5.00 per \$1,000 valuation. To the sum of these two items there is added a surtax of 23% thereby making the effective rate on income 6.765% and on corporate excess \$6.15 per \$1,000.

Unemployment Compensation Tax

Massachusetts operates on the Merit Rating System for Unemployment Compensation. Therefore, unemployment compensation costs in Massachusetts now depend on the employment stability of each individual manufacturer, and so your unemployment compensation costs in the Commonwealth can be as low as your own employment record permits.

2. COUNTY TAXES: NONE

3. SCHOOL TAXES: NONE

4. LOCAL TAXES: Taxes at the municipal level assessable to a manufacturing corporation are substantially less in Massachusetts than in most states, and particularly, the other New England states.

There is a very definite reason for this favorable tax situation in the Commonwealth. Manufacturing corporations taxable under Chapter 63 of the General Laws (Excise Tax) are EXEMPT FROM LOCAL PROPERTY TAXES ON MACHINERY USED IN MANUFACTURE AND ON INVENTORIES (FINISHED PRODUCTS, GOODS IN PROCESS AND SUPPLIES). No such exemption exists under the tax laws of Rhode Island, Maine, Vermont, New Hampshire, or most industrial states.

A comparison merely of tax rates can be and often is extremely deceptive. A high rate per thousand of valuation may produce a smaller property tax, because of statutory exemptions, such as the machinery of manufacturing corporations, than a low rate where there are no exemptions and where all classes of property are included in the taxable base.

LOCAL TAXES

Types of Property of Manufacturing Corporations Subject to Local Taxes

(Principal Industrial States)

<u>State</u>	<u>Real Estate</u>	<u>Machinery</u>	<u>Inventories and Supplies</u>	<u>Intangibles</u>
Alabama	Yes	Yes	No	No
California	"	"	Yes	Yes
Connecticut	"	"	"	No
Georgia	"	"	"	Yes (1)
Illinois	"	"	"	No
Indiana	"	"	"	"
Kentucky	"	"	"	"
Maine	"	"	"	"
MASSACHUSETTS	"	NO	NO	NO
Michigan	"	Yes	Yes	"
New Hampshire	"	"	"	Yes
New Jersey	"	"	"	No
New York	"	No	No	"
North Carolina	"	Yes	Yes	"
Ohio	"	"	"	Yes
Pennsylvania	"	"	"	"
Rhode Island	"	"	"	No
South Carolina	"	"	"	Yes (2)
Virginia	"	"	No	No
Vermont	"	"	Yes	"

(1) Georgia taxes accounts receivable

(2) S. Carolina taxes money and accounts receivable

From this table it will be readily seen that the types of property included in the tax base differ greatly between states.

It will be noted that real estate is the only class of industrial property which is taxed in every state. Industrial machinery attached to buildings is considered as a part of realty and taxed as such in every state except Massachusetts and New York. Inventories are taxed in all of the twenty states listed except in Alabama, Massachusetts, New York and Virginia. It will also be noted that intangibles are taxed in six states.

Massachusetts and New York are the only industrial states listed in the table that confine local taxation to real estate. This fact upsets the illusion which some have that taxes applied to industry are excessive in the Commonwealth when compared to other industrial states.

Division of Research

NEW HOME BUILDING AND HOUSING IN MASSACHUSETTS

In 1946-1954 there were approximately 222,998 new year-around dwelling units of family accommodations built in Massachusetts. This estimate is based on building permits issued on assessors' reports in 339 of the 351 cities and towns. It may be revised upon receipt of further data. From the 1955 monthly reports it seems that the total of the years 1946 through 1955 will approximate 250,000 new dwelling units.

Estimated New Dwelling Units in Massachusetts Excluding Apartments created by Improvements To Existing Buildings and Seasonal Cottages

Table I

Population Size Class-1950 Census	<u>Estimate of New Dwelling Units</u>									
	<u>1946</u>	<u>1947</u>	<u>1948</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>	<u>1951</u>	<u>1952</u>	<u>1953</u>	<u>1954</u>	<u>Total</u>
Under 2,500	539	1187	1396	1212	1743	1682	1485	1496	2067	12807
2,500- 4,999	1322	1742	2595	3325	3733	3534	3847	4169	4178	28445
5,000- 9,999	1807	2664	3931	4047	4956	4666	4994	4941	4866	36872
10,000-14,999	1634	1936	2499	2849	3606	2564	2535	2590	2647	22860
15,000-24,999	2051	3079	3391	4356	5482	4121	4309	4108	4286	35183
25,000-49,999	1764	2414	2666	3894	4255	3735	3187	3519	3611	29045
50,000-99,999	1621	1739	2619	3317	3383	2833	2771	2001	1824	22108
100,000-Over*	1462	1455	1956	2757	3368	2818	1748	2459	1989	20012
Boston	<u>2664</u>	<u>1409</u>	<u>1062</u>	<u>1440</u>	<u>1251</u>	<u>4481</u>	<u>2230</u>	<u>514</u>	<u>615</u>	<u>15666</u>
Total	14864	17625	22115	27197	31777	30434	27106	25797	26083	222998

*Excluding Boston.

Table I is our estimate of the number year-around dwelling units actually undertaken. Building permits and assessors' reports were used for all places with over 10,000 population, and for most towns below that. Only 12 communities were estimated. The only calculation left was as to the proportion of the permits issued that actually were constructed. Studies by the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics indicate this ratio varies in different years. Shortage of materials cut down the actual number of homes built in 1946. Tests have been sufficiently consistent to fix different ratios to the respective years. We subtracted 2% from the building permit numbers in each year as this seemed to be the indicated average for the period 1946 through 1954. In Boston, we used the applications for permits other than those issued. Tests indicated that a reduction of 5% is a fair factor of correction to indicate the number of new dwellings actually undertaken.

For the 12 towns estimated (all under 10,000) we used towns for which we had either permit or assessors' reports as basis for estimating the whole. We reduced these by 2% as previously described. This rate of building differed substantially according to size of town. We divided the towns into three groups: under 2,500, 2,500 to 4,999 and 5,000 to 9,999.

Table II indicates that towns from 2,500 to 4,999 population had the highest rate of home building. Reports were received from all 79 towns in this class; their combined population of 277,583 reported 15,055 new dwellings per thousand population. The rate equaled 55.4 dwelling per 1,000 population. Towns of 5,000 to 9,999 population had, in 1951-1954, a rate of 52.0 per 1,000. Towns under 2,500 came next with a ratio of 42.9. Note that in the classes above 10,000 the rate dropped consistently in each larger

population class, with Boston showing a low of 10.2 per thousand. To calculate the other two incomplete classes, the per capita ratio was estimated for each class for each year.

The number of towns from which building figures were received differed in earlier years. The numbers of reporting towns listed in Table II refer to the years 1953 and 1954. In 1953, 1954 we had reports from 339 places out of the 351 cities and towns in the State.

Comparisons of estimates on Table I with those of preceding years will reveal differences. They result, in the three smallest size town classes, from the fact that more towns are now reporting, thus giving a more precise total. Changes in the larger groups show revision of original figures.

Table II

Population Size Class-1950 Census	No. of Places	Popula- tion 1950 All Places	Report- ing Places	Popula- tion Re- porting Places	Dwelling Units Re- ported 1951-1954	Dwellings per 1,000 Population 1951-1954
Under 2,500	133	149,536	124	136,811	5,877	42.9
2,500-4,999	79	277,583	79	277,583	15,055	55.4
5,000-9,999	51	372,626	48	337,380	17,531	52.0
10,000-14,999	26	305,168	26	305,168	10,530	34.5
15,000-24,999	26	506,346	26	506,346	17,164	33.9
25,000-49,999	18	669,956	18	669,956	14,337	21.4
50,000-99,999	11	797,727	11	797,727	9,620	12.1
100,000-Over*	6	810,128	6	810,128	9,198	11.4
Boston	1	801,444	1	801,444	8,252	10.2
Total	351	4,690,514	339	4,642,543	107,564	

*Excluding Boston

Condition of Occupied Dwelling Units

U. S. Census of Housing, 1950

Mass.

Mich.

U. S.

Not Dilapidated

With private toilet and bath and
hot running water

80.5

73.7

64.6

With private toilet and bath and
only cold running water

6.9

3.2

3.2

With running water, lacking private
toilet or bath

8.2

7.8

12.3

No running water

0.6

4.3

10.9

Dilapidated

With private toilet and bath and
hot running water

1.8

4.8

1.4

Lacking hot running water, private
toilet or bath

2.1

6.1

7.6

Water Supply of Occupied Units

Hot and cold piped running water
inside structure

Mass.

Mich.

U. S.

84.3%

77.3%

70.1%

Only cold piped running water inside
structure

14.2

12.2

12.7

Piped running water outside structure

0.1

0.9

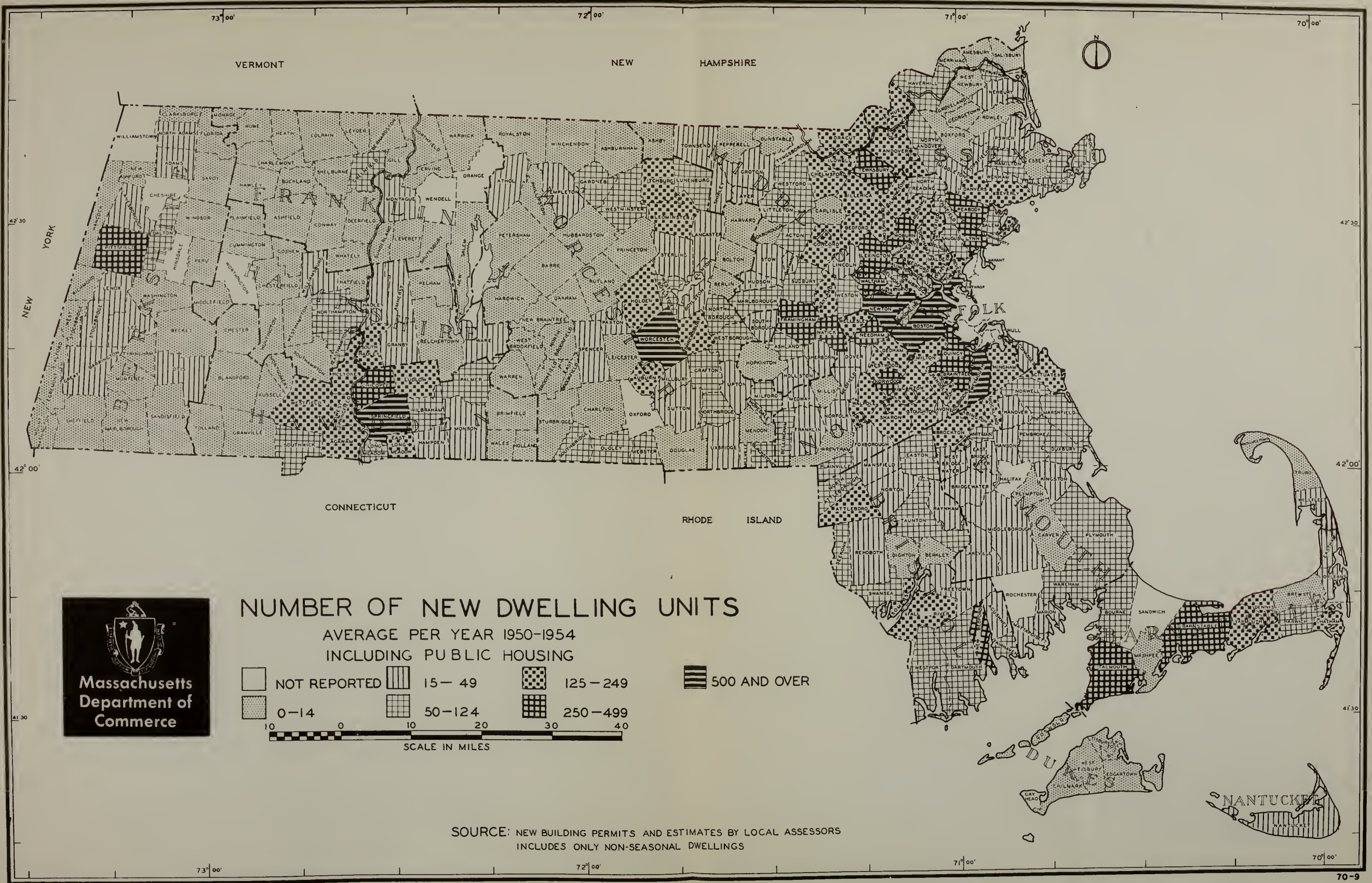
2.3

No piped running water

1.3

9.6

14.8



Advertising news from . . .

Newsweek



Bay State's Fourth Dimension



the decisive element . . . Livability

Drawn to Massachusetts with its wealth of industrial sites and fine pool of skilled technicians, new industries are quick to discover the important *fourth* dimension that is an integral part of the Massachusetts Way. In this region of great historical traditions and educational advantages, newcomers are quick to respond to a mode of living that is so genuinely *livable*. The Department of Commerce has featured this important fourth dimension in an advertisement appearing in *NEWSWEEK*, Feb. 13. Be sure to contact the Department at 334 Boylston Street, Boston, for pertinent details that can be assembled for your company.

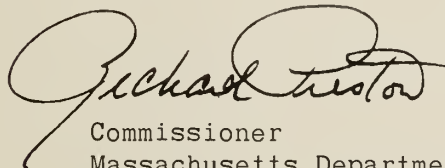
Our Fourth Dimension . . .

The other day a fact-finder dropped into our office to get some information for a client planning to locate an industry in Massachusetts. Talk got around to availability of highly trained professional people — engineers and the like. Our pool of top-level workers is one of the finest in the country, but reluctantly we had to admit that you don't find too many such folks at liberty.

At that point, our visitor made the interesting observation that his client did not consider this to be a major location problem. He went on to explain that in their experience, engineers, technicians and other high-salaried workers in industry throughout the country are eager to come to New England because it is so fine a region in which to live and work and raise a family.

This *livability* is Massachusetts' fourth dimension in the field of economic development. And there is truly gracious living in this old Commonwealth of ours, rich in its incomparable heritage of American history and culture — its superior educational facilities, its delightful variety as a vacationland, its warm homeliness.

We commend this important element of *livability* in Massachusetts to industrialists with plant location problems.



Commissioner
Massachusetts Department of Commerce
334 Boylston Street, Boston 16
(C0pley 7-5600)

L I V A B I L I T Y

We like it here - and so does everyone else. The 1950 Census of Population showed that Massachusetts had a more stable population than any state in the union. This is how we compare with other leading industrial states:

Percent of persons living in the
same place as one year prior to
the date of Census

<u>Massachusetts</u>	87.8%
Pennsylvania	87.7
New York	87.4
New Jersey	87.0
Wisconsin	84.7
Illinois	83.8
Ohio	83.2
Michigan	82.8
Indiana	82.0
<u>United States</u>	81.0
California	72.7

Source:

U.S. Census of Population, P-B 1.

L I V A B I L I T Y

Good medical and health services are important, too, and so are good schools, and adequate religious facilities. Massachusetts provides them all better than any other industrial state.

According to the 1950 Census of Population, Massachusetts had a greater **proportion** of people in these professional services than any other leading industrial state.

% of Labor Force in Professional Occupations

<u>Massachusetts</u>	10.0%
California	9.7
New York	9.5
<u>United States</u>	8.3
Illinois	7.9
Pennsylvania	7.9
Michigan	7.8
Wisconsin	7.8
Ohio	7.7
Indiana	7.6
New Jersey	7.6

Source:

U. S. Census of Population P-B 1.

MASSACHUSETTS CLIMATE

Studies by Prof. Ellsworth Huntington of Yale reveal that climate effects mental energy. He has determined that mental energy is highest in a mean day and night temperature of 40 degrees. There is a gradual fall-off to about 70 degrees, above which the drop is abrupt. Mean annual temperature in Massachusetts ranges from 43° to 47°.

Writing on the climate of New England, Charles E. Artman, former director of the U. S. Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, said:

"Lacking the enervating heat and humidity of more southern regions, the year-round New England climate is stimulating to exertion, conducive to health and vitality, and favorable to industrial enterprise."

A factor frequently overlooked is emphasized by James K McGuire, climatologist for the Northeast Area, U. S Weather Bureau. That is precipitation, and the presence of an adequate water supply for industrial purposes. Due to climatic conditions Massachusetts has regular and evenly divided precipitation year round from 2.5 to 3.9 inches per month totaling 40 to 42 inches per year. He also points out the important industrial asset of sufficient ground water supply in virtually all parts of the state.

Division of Research.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts
Department of Commerce and Development
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Massachusetts

FACT BOOK

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From 1960
Massachusetts
State Human Relations Board

POPULATION
LABOR

EMPLOYMENT

WAGES

TRANSPORTATION

UTILITIES

TAXES • HOUSING

RESEARCH • EDUCATION

LIVEABILITY



JOHN T. BURKE
COMMISSIONER

The Commonwealth of Massachusetts

Department of Commerce

150 Causeway Street, Boston 14

LAFAYETTE 3-6640

Herein are a few basic facts about the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. They are intended to indicate some general plant location features. Our files of detailed supplementary information and intimate community knowledge are at your service to explore confidentially any interest you may have in an industrial or research operation in the Northeast.

John T. Burke
Commissioner

FILE COPY

Property of the
Legislative Research Bureau
Rm. 30, State House, Boston, Mass.



Massachusetts Department of Commerce

150 CAUSEWAY STREET
BOSTON 14
LA 3-6640

October 1960

MASSACHUSETTS

IN BRIEF -

with 2.8% (4,951,000) of the National POPULATION (Ninth) and only 0.2% (8,093 sq. miles) of National AREA (Forty-fifth)

1. Ranks FIRST in LABOR STABILITY among the ten leading industrial states over a ten-year period.
2. Includes RESEARCH as a MAJOR INDUSTRY with 322 Research Laboratories employing 15,453 scientists, engineers and technicians in 1956.
3. In ENGINEERING DEGREES alone, Massachusetts ranked first in Ph. D's granted (126), third in Masters (860), and fifth in B. S. (1,899) in 1959.
4. Has \$1,948 SAVINGS per capita (National Average \$1,146).
5. Welcomed 258 NEW FIRMS along the still unfinished "ring road" Route 128 with 15 new buildings under construction (as of January 1960).
6. Has 99,187 people employed in ELECTRICAL MACHINERY manufacturing (the LARGEST manufacturing employer in the Commonwealth).
7. Ranks EIGHTH in MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT (695,000)
8. Has unusual manufacturing DIVERSITY with -
1,277 Apparel, 1,236 Printing and Publishing, 1,206 Machinery
1,038 Fabricated Metals, 1,163 Foods, 808 Leather, 577 Textiles
488 Chemical, 437 Furniture and Fixtures, 393 Lumber and Wood
463 Electrical Machinery, 368 Paper and 286 Primary Metal firms
9. Ranks TENTH in VALUE ADDED BY MANUFACTURE (\$5,000,000,000)
10. Produced 17.1% of the national SHOE output (FIRST in the country).

The Commonwealth is COMPACT, CONVENIENT and COOPERATIVE, with many fine industrial sites along our new expressways: A fine place to live as well as to work.



70.2% OF
CANADIAN POPULATION



70.1% OF CANADIAN
RETAIL SALES

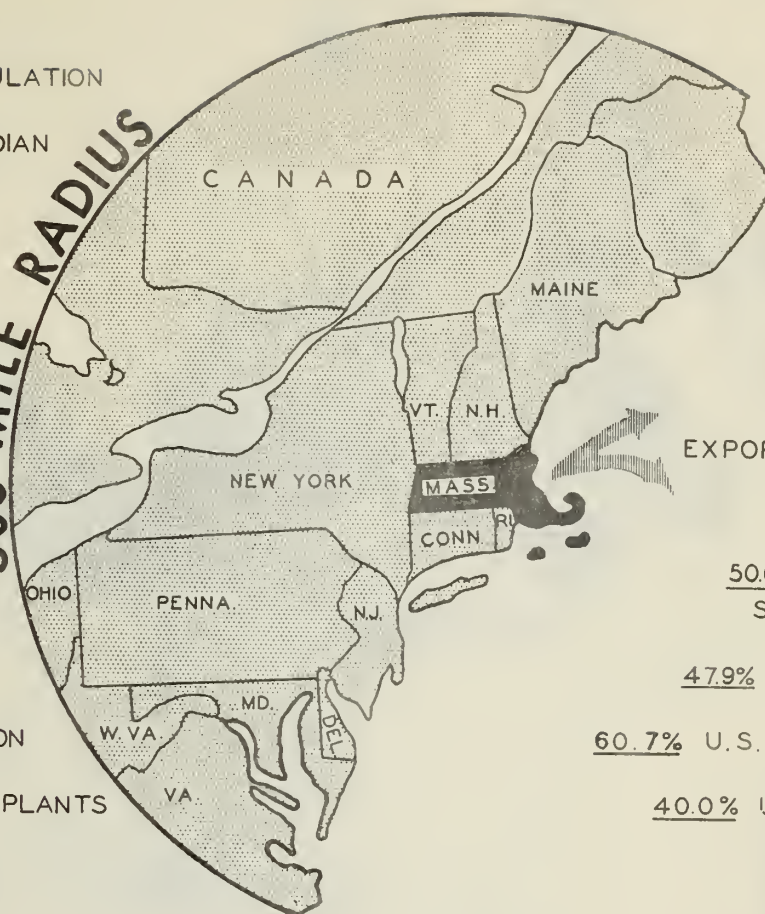
500 MILE RADIUS



37.2% OF
U.S. POPULATION



42.5% U.S. MFG. PLANTS



73.3% OF
CANADIAN FACTORIES



84.9% OF CANADIAN
INDUSTRIAL WAGES
AND SALARIES



50.0% U.S. INDUSTRIAL
SALARIES AND WAGES



47.9% U.S. INCOME TAXES



60.7% U.S. SAVINGS DEPOSITS



40.0% U.S. RETAIL SALES



NUCLEUS

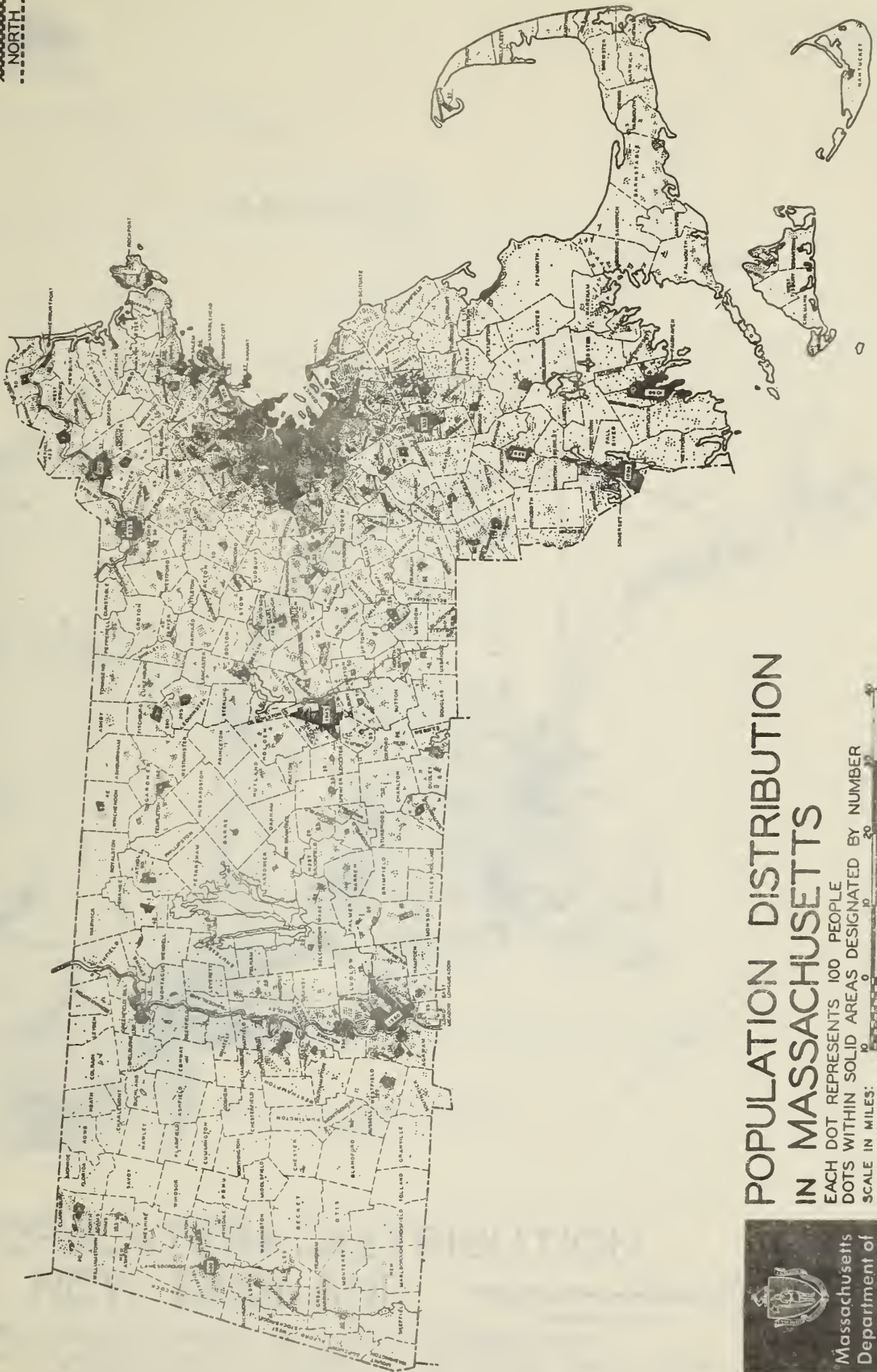
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SOURCES OF PERCENTAGES: UNITED STATES FIGURES: POPULATION, CENSUS BUREAU ESTIMATES, JULY 1, 1954, MANUFACTURING PLANTS, U.S. CENSUS OF MANUFACTURES - 1954, INDUSTRIAL SALARIES AND WAGES, BUREAU OF CENSUS, ANNUAL SURVEY OF MANUFACTURES - 1956, INCOME TAXES, U.S. TREASURY DEPARTMENT, INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE, SAVING DEPOSITS, U.S. TREASURY DEPARTMENT, COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY, ANNUAL REPORT, RETAIL SALES, 1954 CENSUS OF BUSINESS, RETAIL TRADE, CANADIAN FIGURES - ALL FROM THE DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS - POPULATION ESTIMATES, JUNE 1, 1955, RETAIL SALES 1954, FACTORIES 1953, INDUSTRIAL WAGES AND SALARIES 1953



Massachusetts
Department of
Commerce



POPULATION DISTRIBUTION IN MASSACHUSETTS

EACH DOT REPRESENTS 100 PEOPLE
DOTS WITHIN SOLID AREAS DESIGNATED BY NUMBER
SCALE IN MILES: 0 10 20

JANUARY 1955

SOURCE: 1950 FEDERAL CENSUS

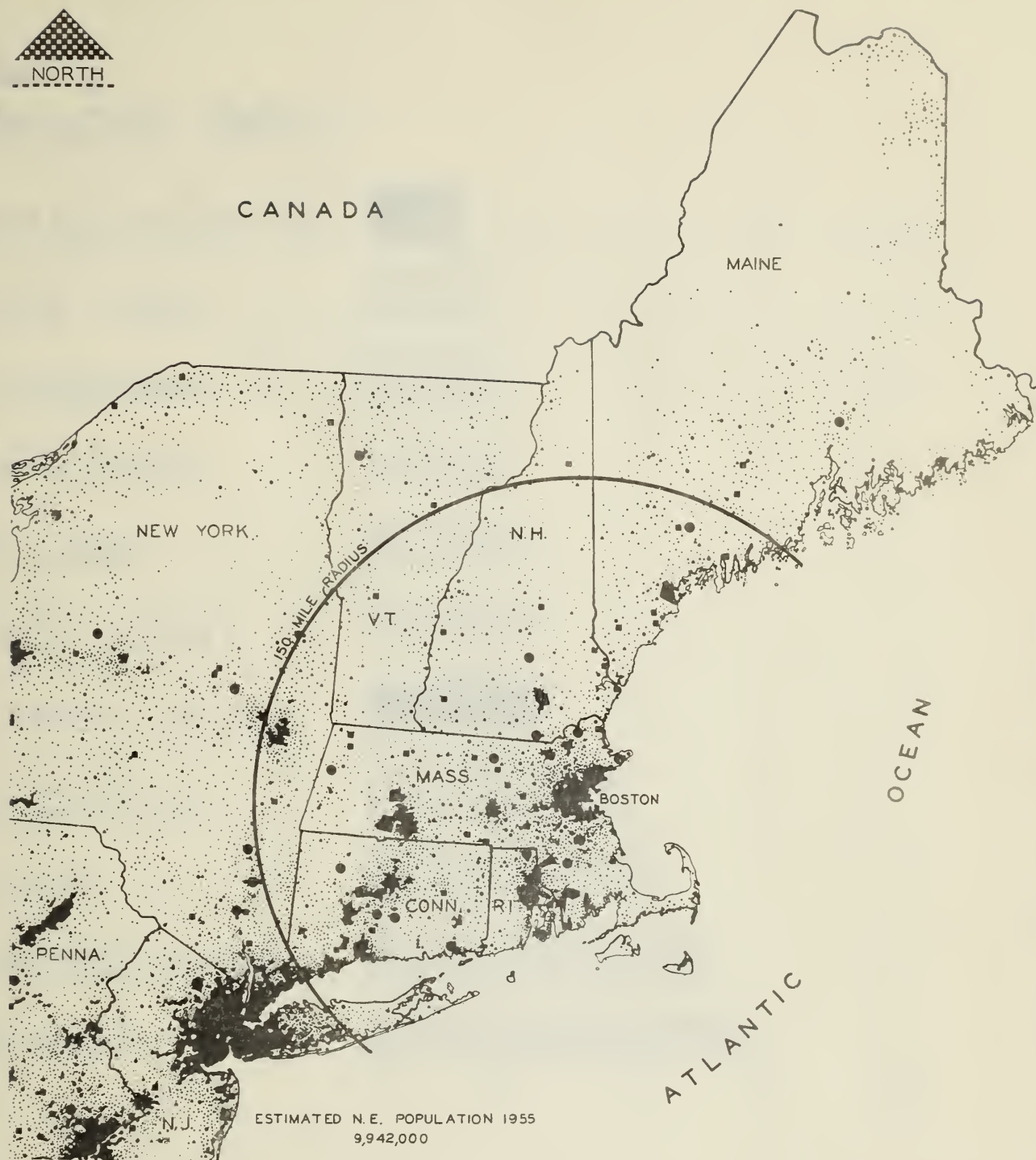


Massachusetts
Department of
Commerce

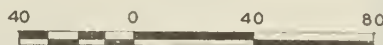
FORM 61A, 500 4-57-920114

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POPULATION DISTRIBUTION IN NEW ENGLAND



SCALE IN MILES

- URBANIZED AREAS • PLACES OF 25,000 OR MORE
- PLACES OF 10,000 TO 25,000 • PLACES OF 2,500 TO 10,000
- ▲ PLACES OF 1,000 TO 2,500 • PLACES OF 500 TO 1,000

SOURCE: U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS 1950

JUNE 1957

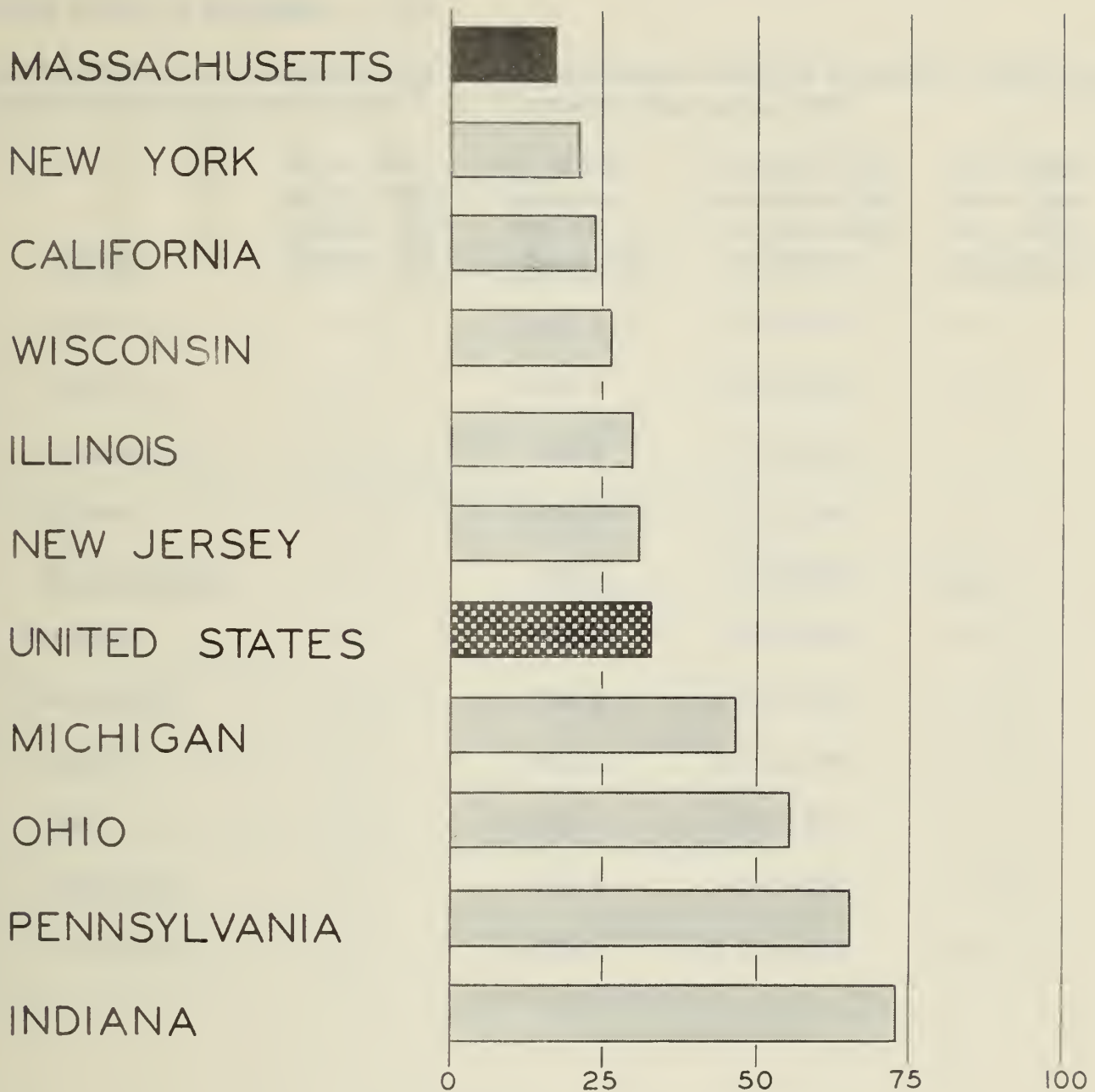




FROM A TOWN IN NEW ENGLAND



Leading Industrial States



LABOR STABILITY

MAN-DAYS IDLE FROM LABOR DISPUTES
PER 10,000 MAN-DAYS AVAILABLE
1949 - 1959 AVERAGE

SOURCE: U.S. BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

OCTOBER 1960



MASSACHUSETTS LABOR FACTS

DAYS LOST TO STRIKES - 1959

All manufacturing establishments in selected states with 20% or more of total employment in manufacturing per U. S. Census of Population 1950.

<u>State</u>	<u>% of Total Employment in Mfg. 1950 Census (1)</u>	<u>No. of Mfg. Employees 1959 (2) in thousands</u>	<u>Manufacturing Man-Days Idle Due to Strikes in 1959 (3)</u>	<u>Mfg. Man Days Lost Per Mfg. Worker (4)</u>
1. California	20	1, 283. 7	2, 560, 000	1. 99
2. New York	30	1, 903. 6	3, 560, 000	1. 87
3. Connecticut	43	402. 2	319, 000	. 79
4. Illinois	32	1, 205. 9	3, 310, 000	2. 74
5. <u>Massachusetts</u>	<u>37</u>	<u>695. 0</u>	<u>702, 000</u>	<u>1. 01</u>
6. Michigan	41	949. 8	1, 904, 000	2. 04
7. New Jersey	38	794. 8	1, 540, 000	1. 94
8. Indiana	35	581. 6	5, 470, 000	9. 40
9. Ohio	37	1, 258. 4	8, 990, 000	7. 14
10. Wisconsin	31	458. 4	585, 000	1. 28
11. Pennsylvania	36	1, 388. 3	13, 900, 000	10. 01

(1) U. S. Census of Population, P-B #1

(2) U. S. Department of Labor, "Employment and Earnings" Annual Supplement Issue, May 1960

(3) U. S. Department of Labor, Bulletin #1278 "Analysis of work stoppage, 1959"

(4) Computed by Research, Massachusetts Department of Commerce

NA Information not available.

MASSACHUSETTS POPULATION AND LABOR
FORCE - 1959
 (Estimated)

	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Population	2, 391, 300	2, 559, 700	4, 951, 000
Persons 14 years old & over	1, 828, 800	2, 013, 200	3, 842, 000
Civilian Labor Force	1, 523, 900	733, 800	2, 257, 700

DISTRIBUTION OF THE EXPERIENCED CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE
BY MAJOR OCCUPATION GROUPS FOR MASS. & U. S.

<u>Group</u>	<u>Percent Distribution</u>	
	<u>Massachusetts</u>	<u>United States</u>
Prof., Tech. & Kindred	9.8	8.5
Farmers & Farm Managers	0.8	7.3
Manager, Officials & Proprietors	8.4	8.6
Clerical & Kindred Workers	14.3	12.0
Sales Workers	7.5	6.9
Craftsmen, Foremen & Kindred	15.2	13.8
Operatives & Kindred Workers	26.3	19.8
Private Household Workers	1.6	2.5
Service Workers	8.2	7.6
Farm Laborers & Foremen	0.8	4.3
Laborers (Ex. Farm & Mine)	5.2	6.4
Not Reported	1.9	2.3

Source: 1950 U. S. Census of Population
 Mass. P-B21
 U. S. P-B 1

EMPLOYMENT

Statistics of employment by major non-agriculture industry groups in Massachusetts for the month of September in the years 1958 and 1959 are shown in Table I. These are the total number of persons on establishment payrolls who worked full-time. Included are salaried officers of corporations as well as employees on the establishment payroll engaged in new construction and major additions or alterations to the plant who are utilized as a separate work force. Proprietors, self-employed persons, domestic servants, unpaid family workers, and members of armed forces are excluded.

Table II contains the latest available employment and payroll statistics by major industry groups and the detailed information on manufacturing as reported by the Massachusetts Division of Employment Security. This data applies to establishments covered by unemployment insurance only.

TABLE I. MASSACHUSETTS EMPLOYMENT September 1958-1959 (In thousands)

	<u>1958</u>	<u>1959</u>
Contract Construction	83.7	82.9
Manufacturing	663.9	690.3
Transportation & Public Utilities	108.8	104.0
Wholesale & Retail Trade	370.9	369.0
Finance, Ins. , & Real Estate	94.2	95.1
Service & Misc.	255.6	257.5

Source: "Employment & Earnings", November 1959

TABLE II EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS AS REPORTED
TO THE DIVISION OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY *

A. ALL INDUSTRY

	Industry	No. of Firms	1959 Annual Payroll	Nov. 1959 Employees	Distribution by Employees
1.	Agriculture & Mining	1,506	\$36,588,000	9,089	.6%
2.	Construction	12,493	417,616,000	84,002	5.5
3.	Manufacturing	11,384	3,335,576,000	711,328	46.6
4.	Trans., Comm., & Utilities	4,266	454,254,000	95,246	6.2
5.	Wholesale & Retail Trade	42,787	1,405,819,000	387,499	25.4
6.	Finance, Ins. & Real Estate	8,247	430,212,000	94,448	6.2
7.	Service Ind.	25,433	516,694,000	144,355	9.5
	Totals	106,116	\$6,596,759,000	1,525,967	100.0%

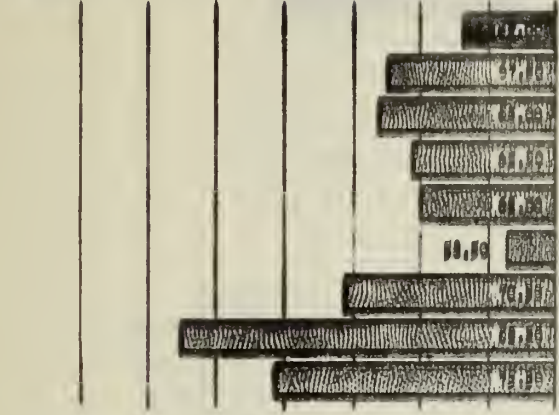
B. MANUFACTURING

	Group	No. of Firms	1959 Annual Payroll	Nov. 1959 Employees	% Distribution by Employees
1.	Ordinance and Access.	14	\$71,080,000	16,310	2.3%
2.	Food & Kindred Prod.	1,163	212,417,000	47,186	6.6
3.	Tobacco Mfg.	20	2,342,000	1,344	.2
4.	Textile Mill Prod.	577	214,586,000	51,632	7.3
5.	Apparel & other fin. goods	1,277	192,831,000	60,487	8.5
6.	Lumber & Wood Prod.	393	22,857,000	5,579	.8
7.	Furniture & Fixtures	437	54,089,000	13,418	1.9
8.	Paper & Allied Prod.	368	181,824,000	36,707	5.2
9.	Printing, Publishing & Allied	1,236	190,039,000	37,912	5.3
10.	Chemicals & Allied	488	111,572,000	18,491	2.6
11.	Prod. of Petroleum & Coal	31	9,303,000	1,500	.2
12.	Rubber Products	296	171,270,000	36,996	5.2
13.	Leather & Leather Prod.	808	239,295,000	62,296	8.8
14.	Stone, Clay & Glass Prod.	311	63,633,000	11,255	1.6
15.	Primary Metal Industries	286	127,422,000	22,870	3.2
16.	Fabr. Metal Products	1,038	199,328,000	40,390	5.7
17.	Machinery (ex. electrical)	1,206	367,534,000	66,162	9.3
18.	Electrical Machinery	463	485,730,000	99,187	13.9
19.	Transportation Equipment	173	170,905,000	26,642	3.7
20.	Prof., Scient. & Controlling Inst. Photo., & Optical Goods-Watches & Clocks	221	133,819,000	26,426	3.7
21.	Miscellaneous Mfg. Ind.	578	113,689,000	28,538	4.0
	Totals	11,384	\$3,335,565,000	711,328	100.0%

* The 1959 figures are based on the revised Standard Industrial Classification Code - 1957. These figures are not comparable to tabulations of years prior to 1958.

FILE CLERK

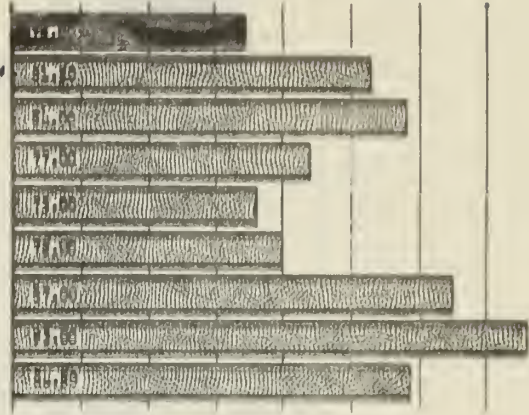
CLASS A



BOSTON
NEWARK-JERSEY CITY
NEW YORK CITY
PHILADELPHIA
BALTIMORE
DALLAS
CHICAGO
DETROIT
SAN FRANCISCO
OAKLAND

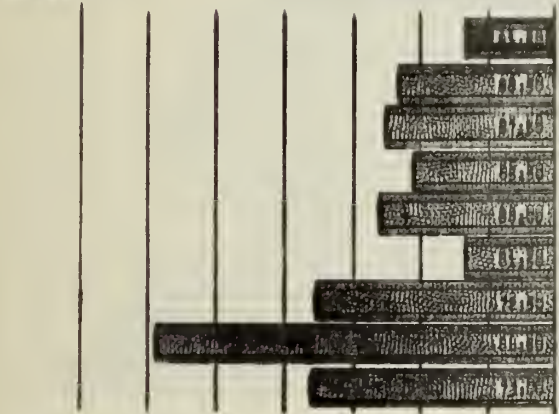
ACCOUNTING CLERK

CLASS A



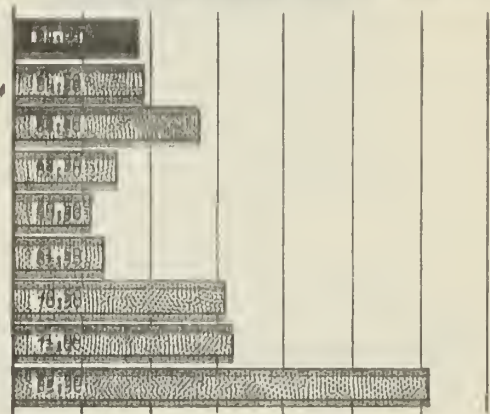
TYPIST

CLASS A



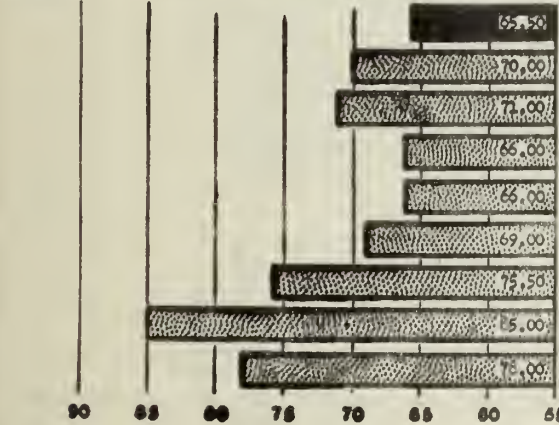
BOSTON
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BALTIMORE
DALLAS
CHICAGO
DETROIT
SAN FRANCISCO
OAKLAND

BILLING MACH. OPERATOR



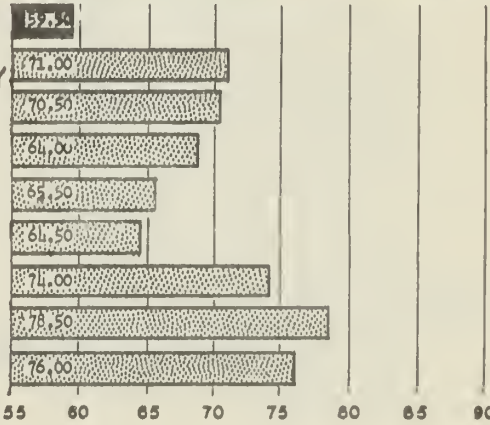
STENOGRAPHER

GENERAL



BOSTON
NEWARK - JERSEY CITY
NEW YORK CITY
PHILADELPHIA
BALTIMORE
DALLAS
CHICAGO
DETROIT
SAN FRANCISCO
OAKLAND

COMPTOMETER OPERATOR



WEEKLY WAGE COMPARISONS

1958-1959 AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS
FOR WOMEN IN ALL INDUSTRIES
SALARIES BASED ON STANDARD WORKING SCHEDULES

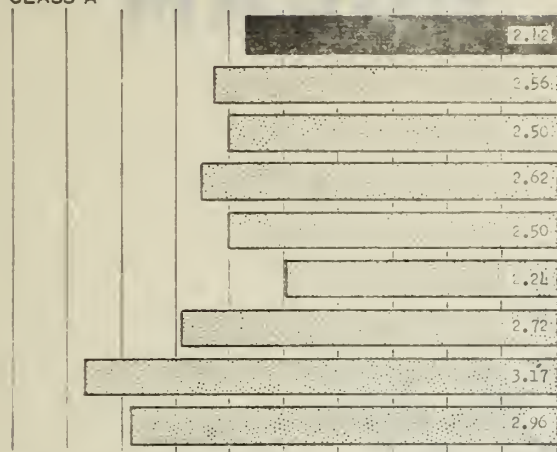
SOURCE: U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

1960



MACH. TOOL OPERATOR

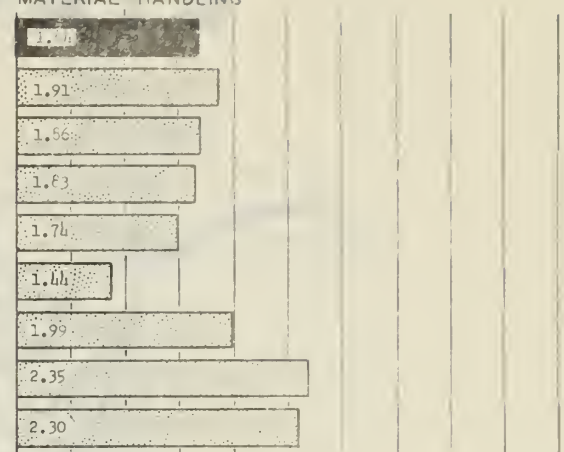
CLASS A



LABORER

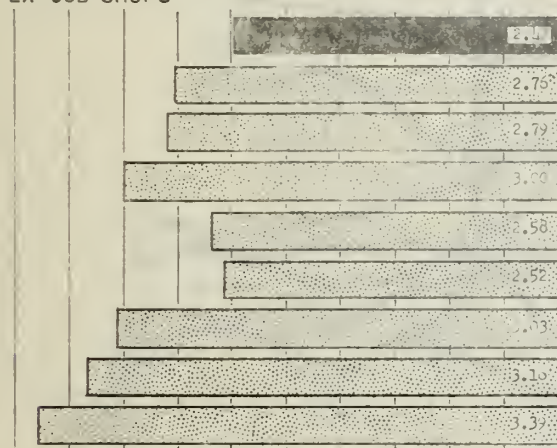
MATERIAL HANDLING

BOSTON
NEWARK-JERSEY CITY
NEW YORK CITY
PHILADELPHIA
BALTIMORE
DALLAS
CHICAGO
DETROIT
SAN FRAN.-OAKLAND



TOOL & DIE MAKER

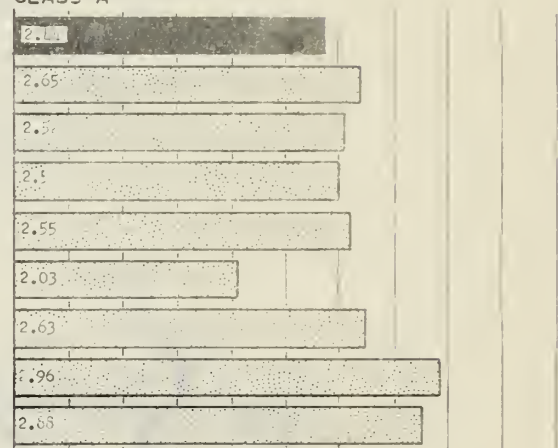
EX-JOB SHOPS



ASSEMBLER

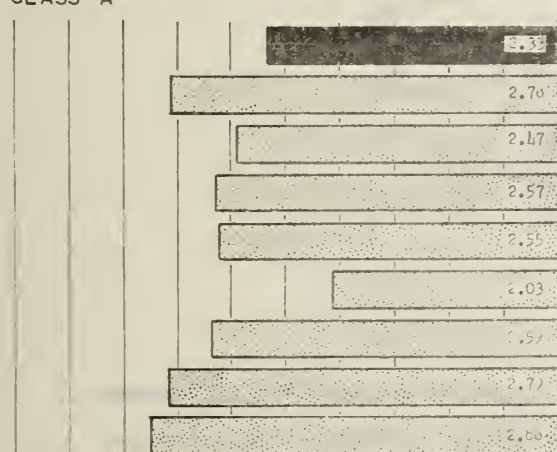
CLASS A

BOSTON
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NEW YORK CITY
PHILADELPHIA
BALTIMORE
DALLAS
CHICAGO
DETROIT
SAN FRAN.-OAKLAND



WELDER

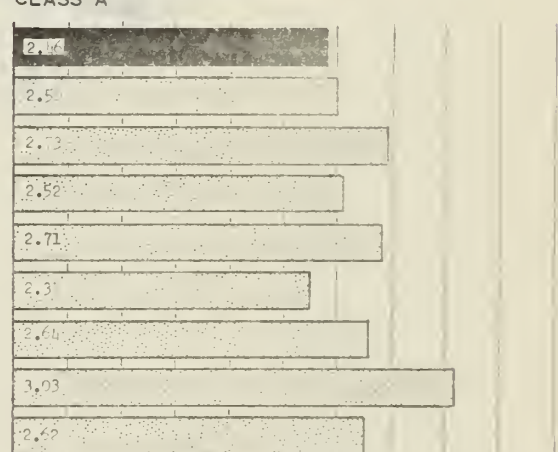
CLASS A



INSPECTOR

CLASS A

BOSTON
NEWARK-JERSEY CITY
NEW YORK CITY
PHILADELPHIA
BALTIMORE
DALLAS
CHICAGO
DETROIT
SAN FRAN.-OAKLAND



3.50 3.25 3.00 2.75 2.50 2.25 2.00 1.75 1.50 1.25 1.00
HOURLY RATE

1.00 1.25 1.50 1.75 2.00 2.25 2.50 2.75 3.00 3.25 3.50
HOURLY RATE

HOURLY WAGE COMPARISONS

1958-1959 AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS
FOR MEN IN MACHINERY INDUSTRIES
EXCLUDING OVERTIME OR PREMIUM PAY FOR NIGHT WORK





SOURCE: U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

1960



MAJOR HIGHWAYS



-  EXISTING MAJOR HIGHWAYS
-  MASSACHUSETTS TURNPIKE
-  NORTHEAST EXPRESSWAY
-  OTHER FUTURE MAJOR HIGHWAYS & EXPRESSWAYS

BOSTON METROPOLITAN AREA

AS DEFINED BY 1950 FEDERAL CENSUS

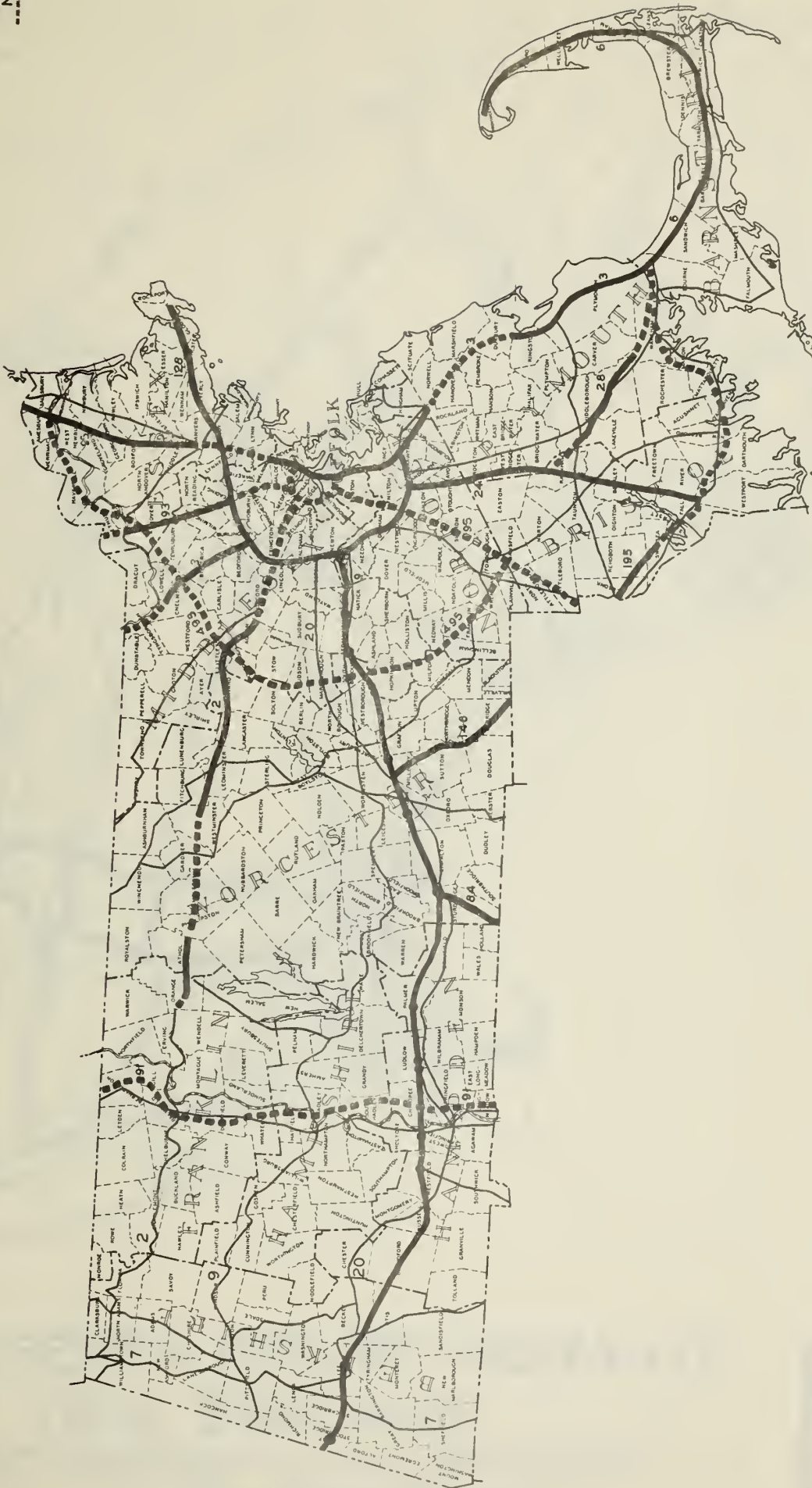
SOURCE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS

JANUARY 1960



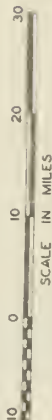
150 CAUSEWAY STREET BOSTON





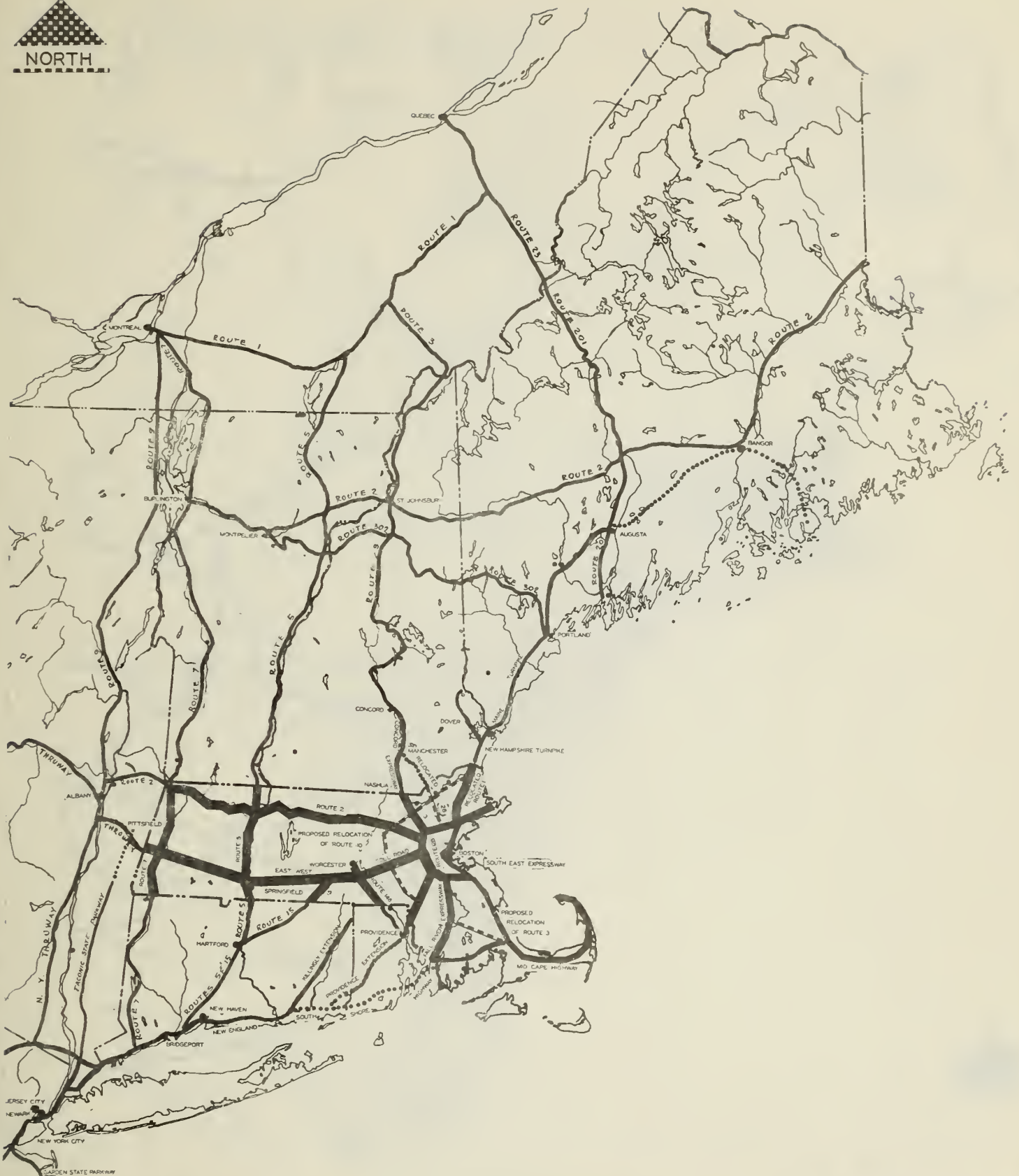
MAJOR HIGHWAYS IN MASSACHUSETTS

LIMITED ACCESS HIGHWAYS — PRESENT — FUTURE —
OTHER EXISTING MAJOR HIGHWAYS — TOLL ROAD —



JANUARY 1960





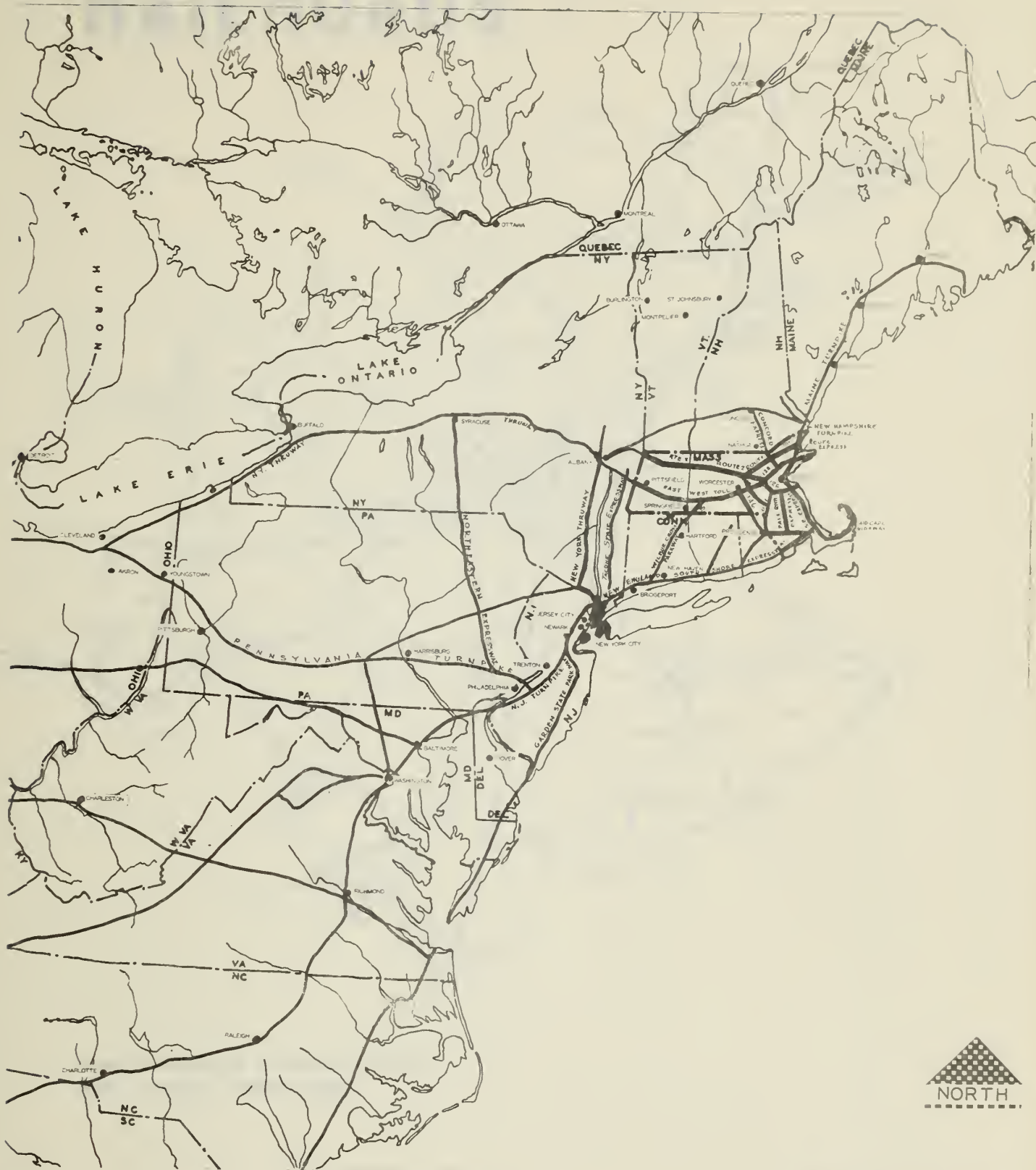
PRESENT AND FUTURE HIGHWAYS IN NEW ENGLAND

MAJOR MASSACHUSETTS ROADS FUTURE MASSACHUSETTS ROADS
MAJOR NEW ENGLAND ROADS FUTURE NEW ENGLAND ROADS

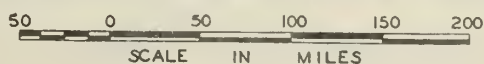
30 0 30 60 90
SCALE IN MILES

JANUARY 1960





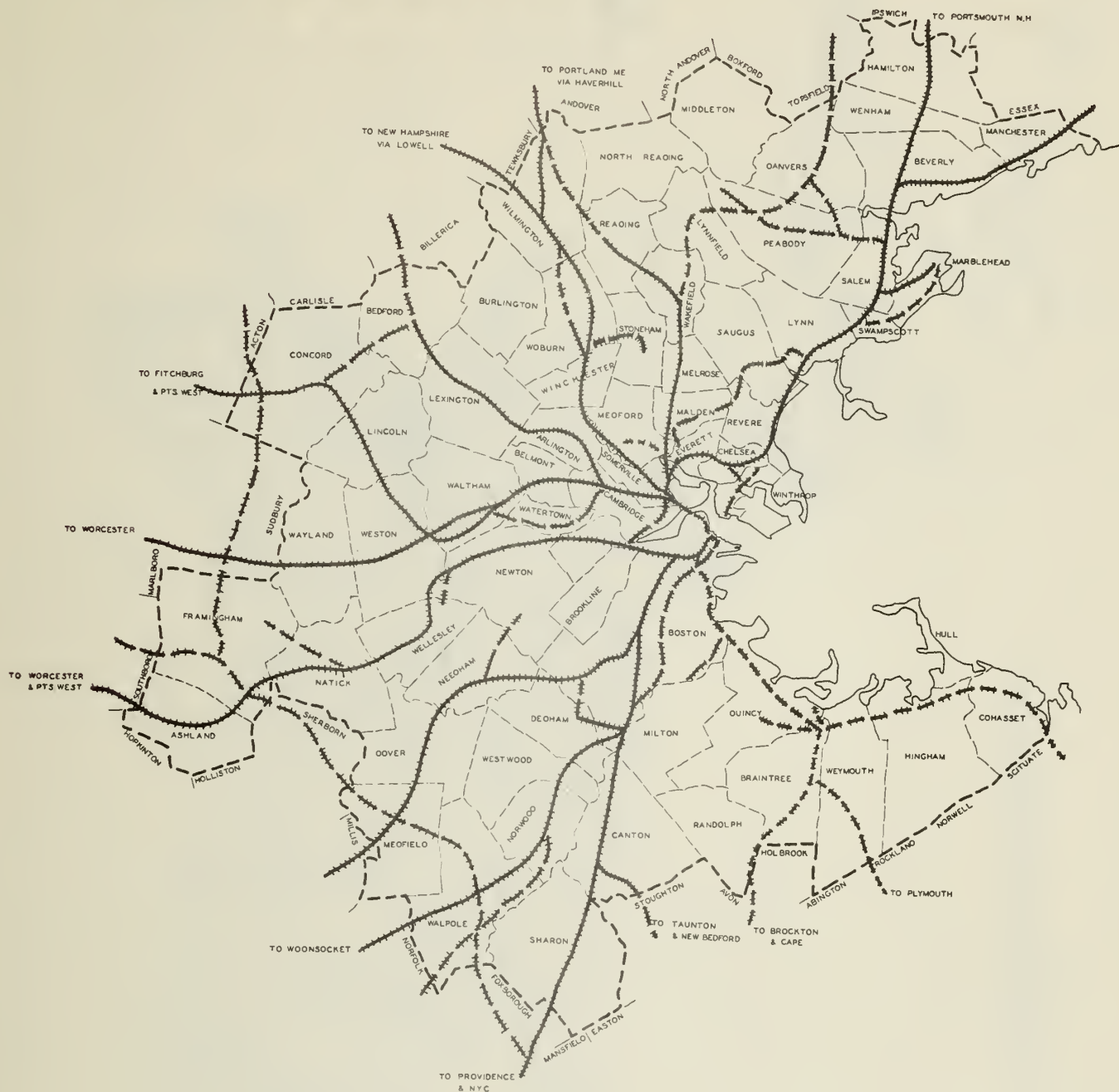
PRESENT AND PROPOSED LIMITED ACCESS HIGHWAYS NORTHEAST UNITED STATES



SEPTEMBER 1958



RAILROADS



 PASSENGER & FREIGHT SERVICE
 FREIGHT SERVICE ONLY

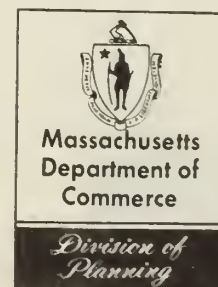
BOSTON METROPOLITAN AREA

AS DEFINED BY 1950 FEDERAL CENSUS

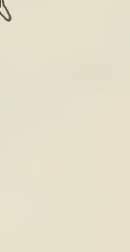
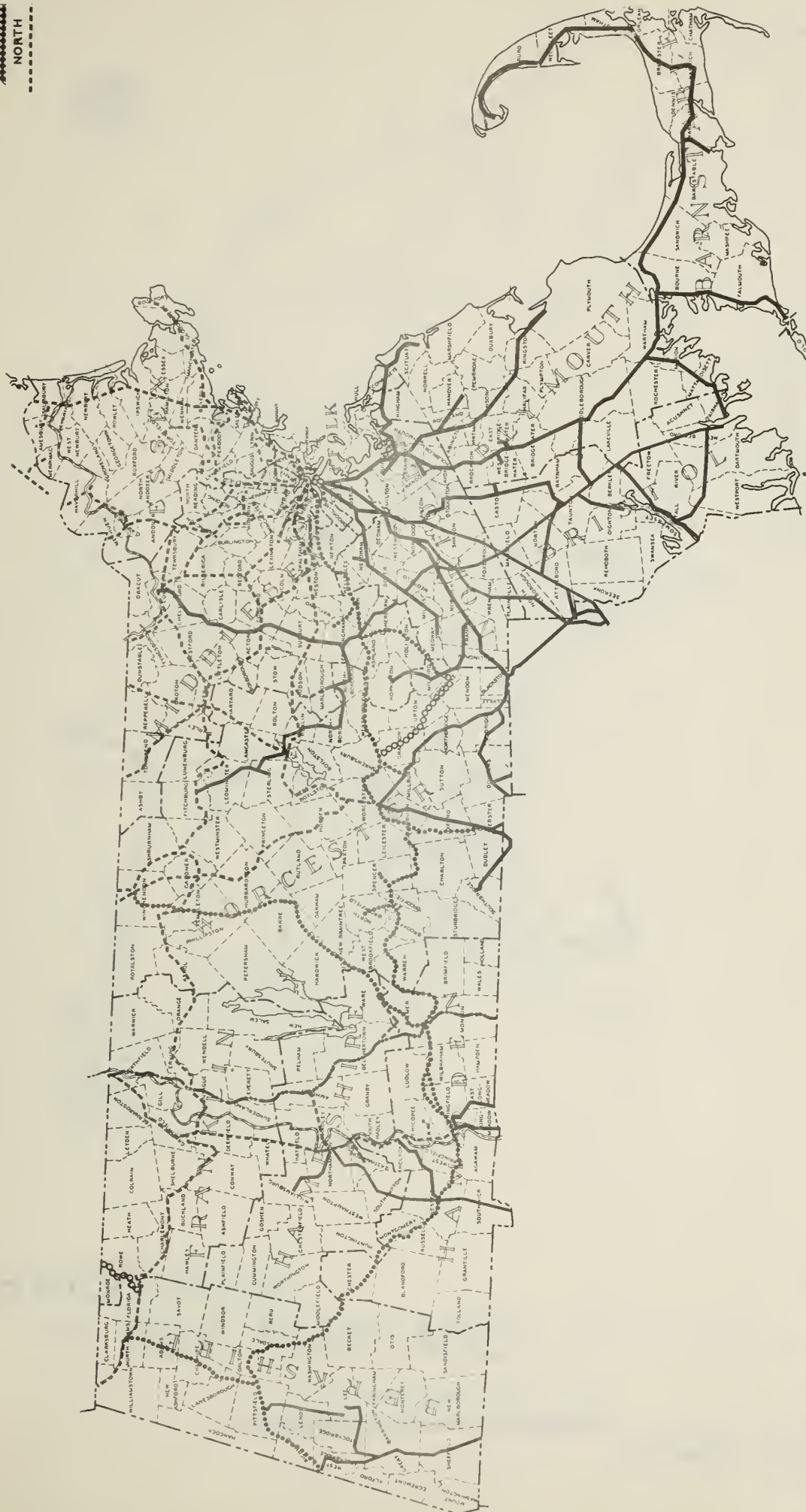


SOURCE DEPT. OF PUBLIC UTILITIES

JULY, 1959

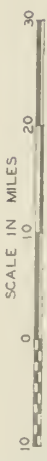


150 CAUSEWAY STREET, BOSTON



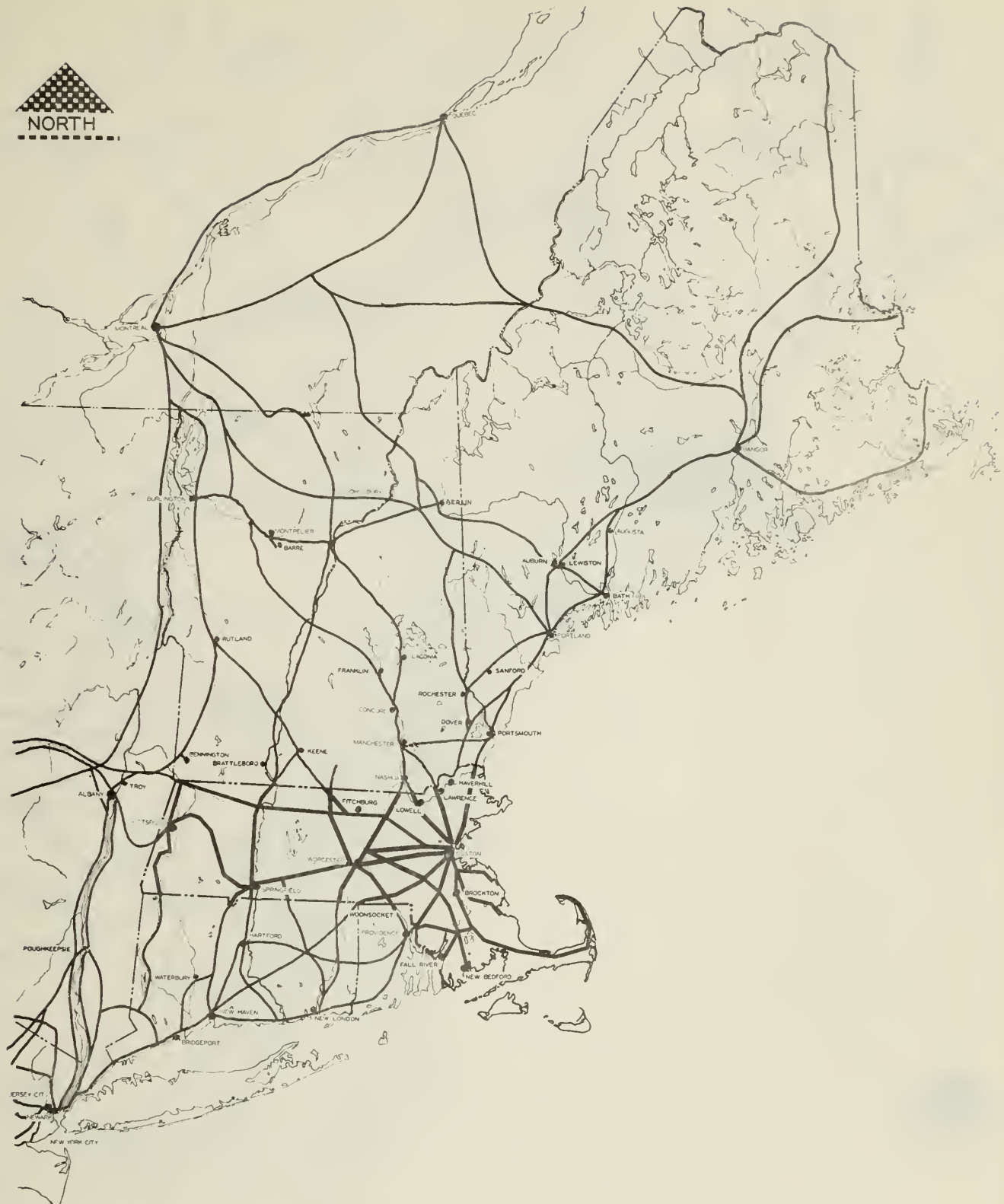
RAILROADS IN MASSACHUSETTS

- NEW YORK, NEW HAVEN & HARTFORD
- BOSTON & MAINE
- BOSTON & ALBANY
- CENTRAL VERMONT
- OTHERS

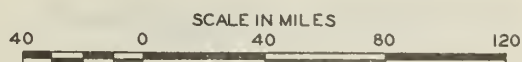


SOURCE: DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC UTILITIES

JANUARY 1960

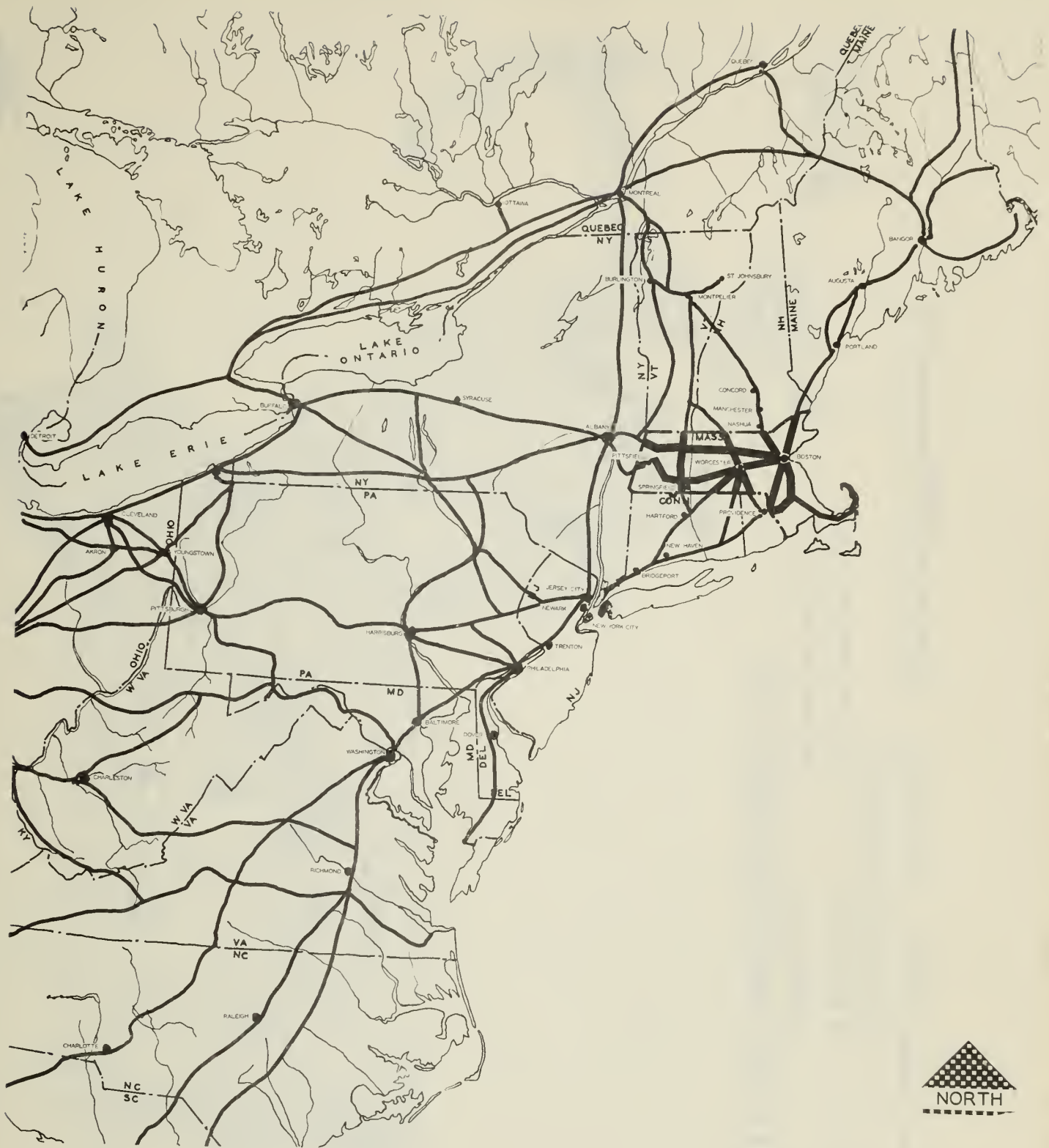


RAILROADS IN NEW ENGLAND



NOVEMBER 1958



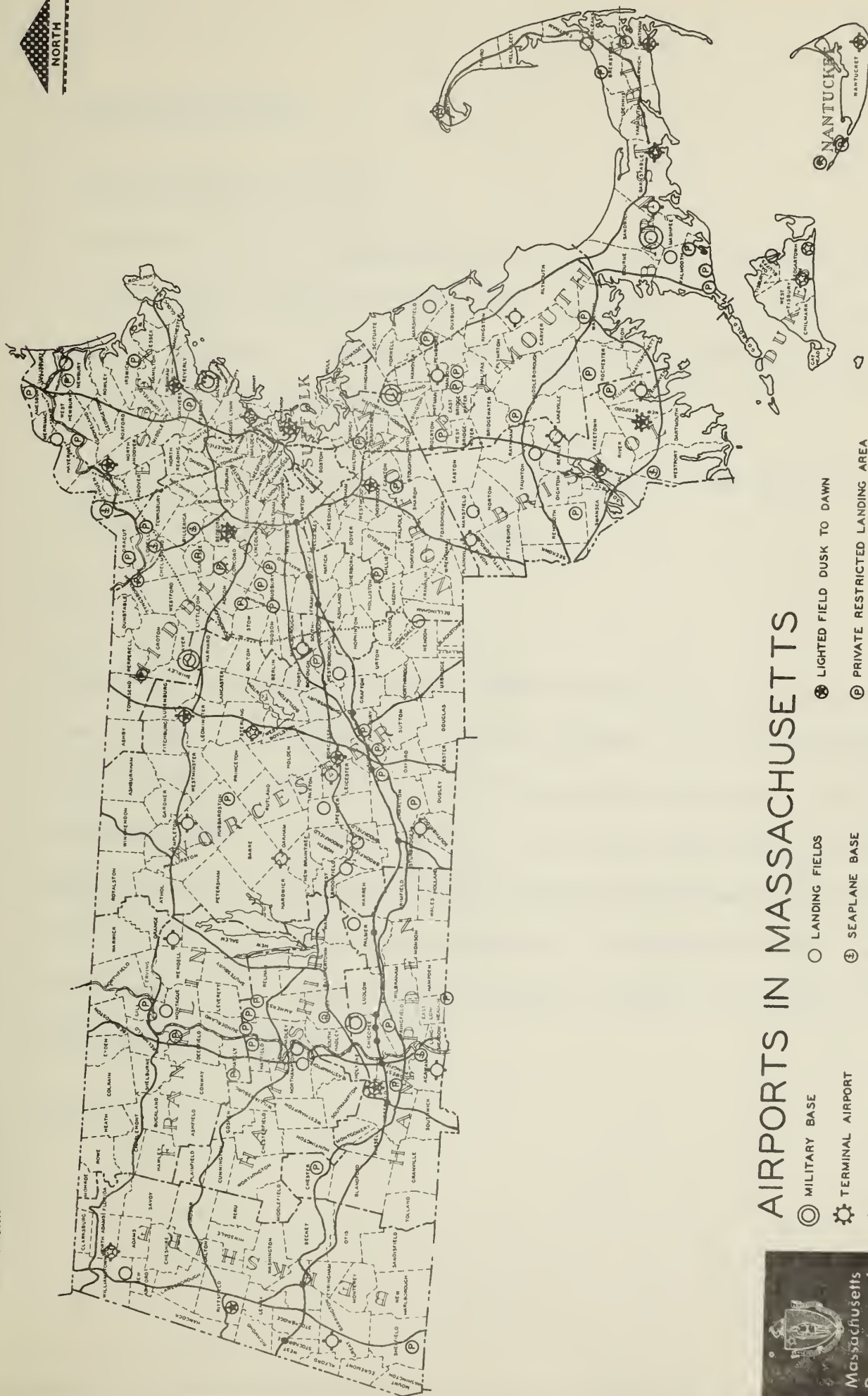


RAILROADS NORTHEAST UNITED STATES



NOVEMBER 1958





AIRPORTS IN MASSACHUSETTS

- MILITARY BASE
- ⚙️ TERMINAL AIRPORT
- ⊕ AIRPORT
- LANDING FIELDS
- ⊕ SEAPLANE BASE
- ⊕ LIGHTED FIELD BY PREARRANGEMENT
- ⊕ LIGHTED FIELD DUSK TO DAWN
- ⊕ PRIVATE RESTRICTED LANDING AREA

SOURCE: MASSACHUSETTS AERONAUTIC COMMISSION SEPTEMBER, 1958

SCALE IN MILES



TRANSPORTATION

Logan International Airport:

Located two miles or a twelve-minute ride from the business center of Boston, provides local, national and international flight service. With fourteen airlines and one airfreight company, Logan International schedules 2,037 domestic and 157 international flights each week.

The airport, consisting of 2000 acres, has four runways 300 feet wide, the longest being almost two miles in length.

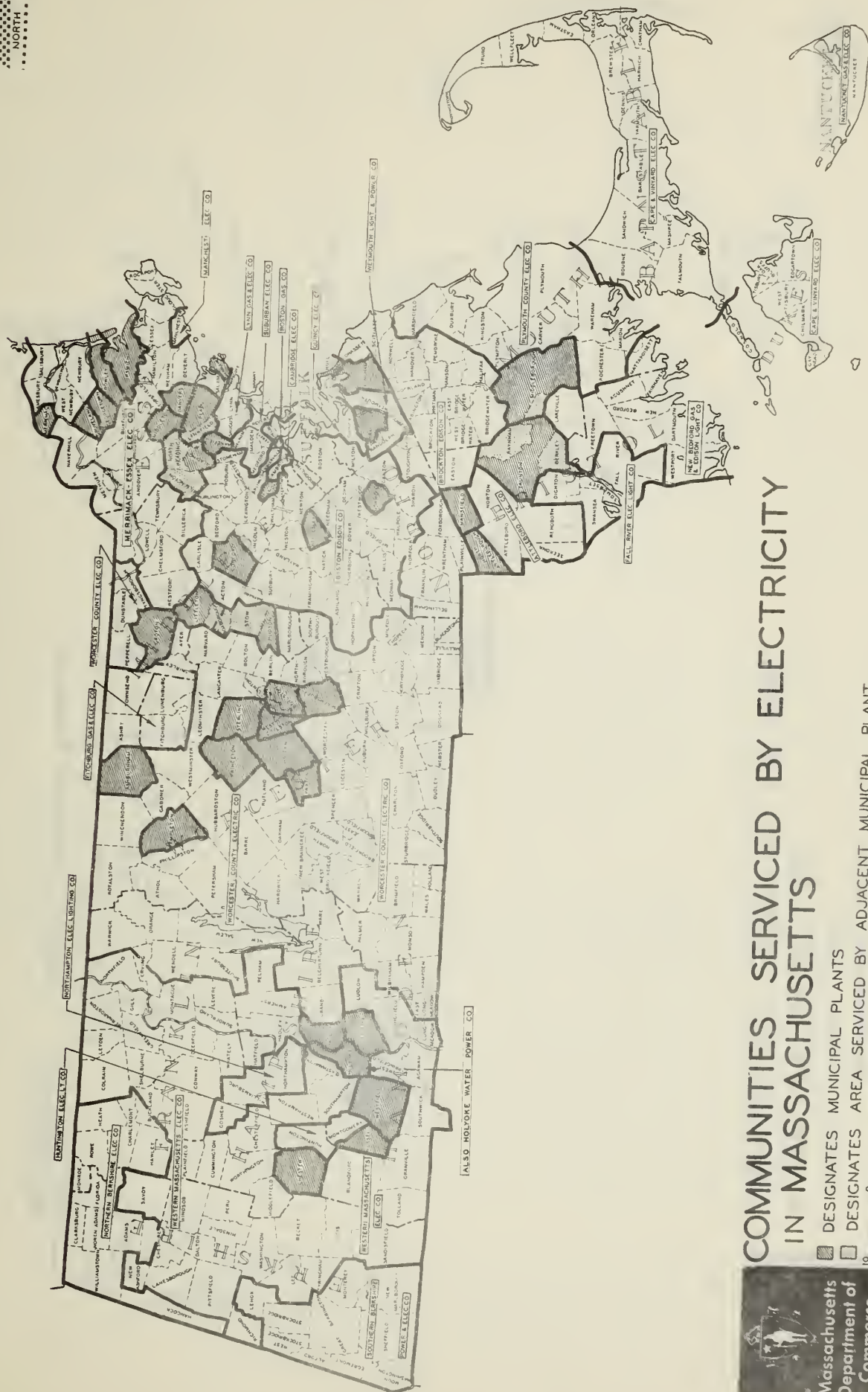
Port of Boston:

Primary ocean shipping in Massachusetts and New England is from the Port of Boston, one of the ranking ports in the United States. It is the only New England port providing regular general inter-coastal and foreign cargo service. This deep-water port's facilities, compared with United States ports today, is regarded as good or very good, and it is the nearest major Atlantic port to Europe, Africa and the east coast of South America. All necessary services, such as warehousing, cold storage, class I railroads, foreign trade banks and freight forwarders are provided.

10/60

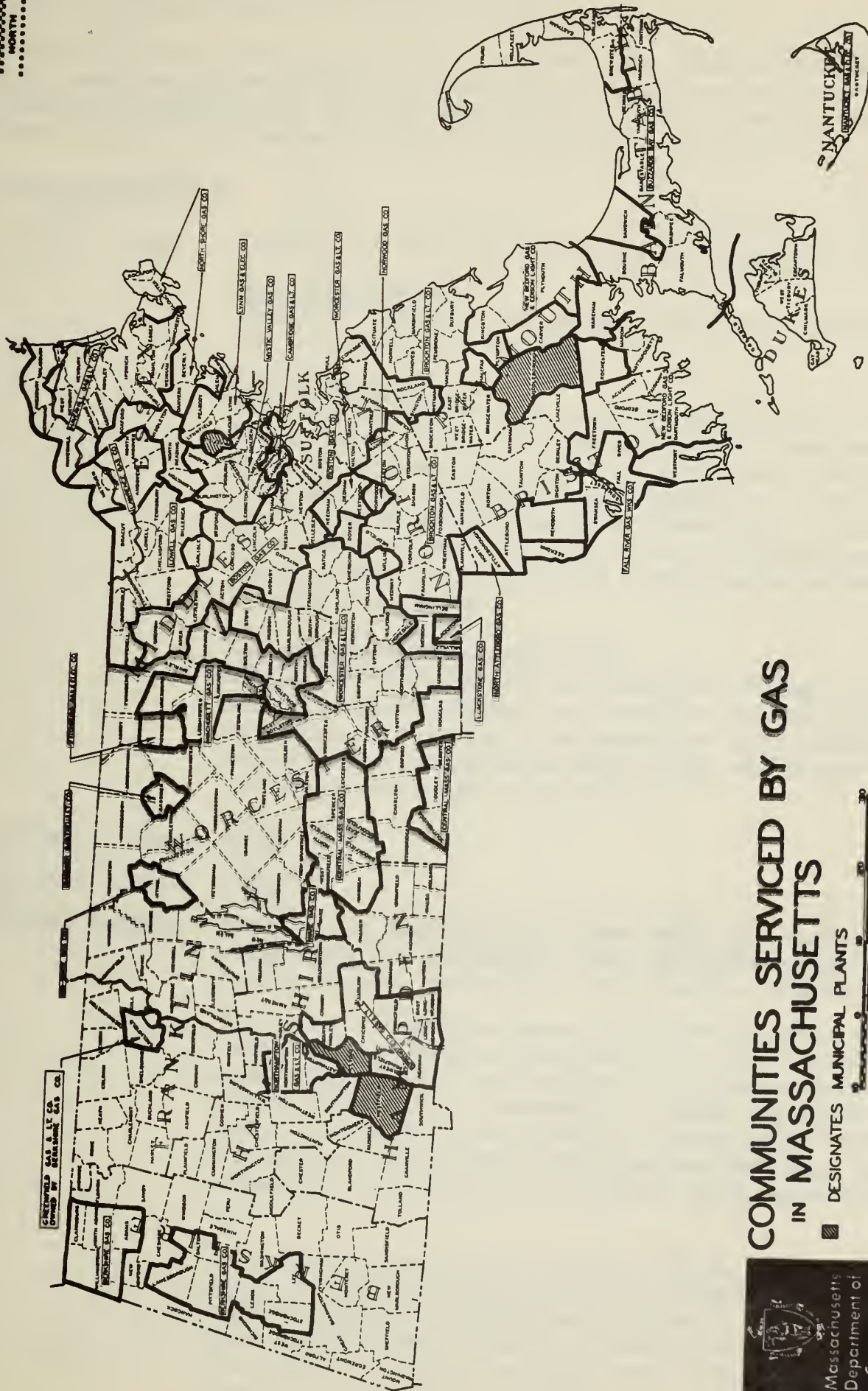


NORTH



Massachusetts
Department of
Commerce

FORM 98-A 500 12-59 924834



LOOK AT THE COMPLETE TAX STRUCTURE''

Corporation taxes in Massachusetts are often less than those in other industrial states, when the total tax load is fully analyzed. In many states separate taxes are levied by the state, county, municipality and school district, whereas in Massachusetts only the state and municipality have authority to make levies.

IN MASSACHUSETTS -

1. STATE TAXES: Taxes at the state level are confined principally to two items:

Corporate Excise

This tax is based on net income allocated to Massachusetts and is at the rate of 5.50%.

Corporate Excess

This levy is against either the fair value of all the corporation's capital stock, less certain specific deductions, or based on the value of tangible property situated in the Commonwealth and not taxed locally, whichever is the greater. The rate of tax is \$5.00 per \$1,000 valuation. To the sum of these two items there is added a surtax of 23% thereby making the effective rate on income 6.765% and on corporate excess \$6.15 per \$1,000.

Unemployment Compensation Tax

Massachusetts operates on an "experience rating" system in determining unemployment tax rates for individual employers. Therefore, unemployment compensations costs in Massachusetts depend to a substantial degree on the employment stability of each individual manufacturer.

2. COUNTY TAXES: NONE

3. SCHOOL TAXES: NONE

4. LOCAL TAXES: Taxes at the municipal level assessable to a manufacturing corporation are substantially less in Massachusetts than in most states and particularly, the other New England states.

There is a very definite reason for this favorable tax situation in the Commonwealth. Manufacturing corporations taxable under Chapter 63 of the General Laws (Excise Tax) are EXEMPT FROM LOCAL PROPERTY TAXES ON MACHINERY USED IN MANUFACTURE AND ON INVENTORIES (FINISHED PRODUCTS, GOODS IN PROCESS AND SUPPLIES). No such exemption exists under the tax laws of most other industrial states.

A comparison merely of tax rates can be and often is extremely deceptive. A high rate per thousand of valuation may produce a smaller property tax, because of statutory exemptions, such as the machinery of manufacturing corporations, than a low rate where there are no exemptions and where all classes of property are included in the taxable base.

LOCAL TAXES

Types of Property of Manufacturing Corporations Subject to Local Taxes (Principal Industrial States)

<u>State</u>	<u>Real Estate</u>	<u>Machinery</u>	<u>Inventories and Supplies</u>	<u>Intangibles</u>
Alabama	Yes	Yes	No	No
California	"	"	Yes	Yes
Connecticut	"	"	"	No
Georgia	"	"	"	Yes (1)
Illinois	"	"	"	No
Indiana	"	"	"	"
Kentucky	"	"	"	"
Maine	"	"	"	"
<u>MASSACHUSETTS</u>	<u>"</u>	<u>NO</u>	<u>NO</u>	<u>NO</u>
Michigan	"	Yes	Yes	"
New Hampshire	"	"	"	Yes
New Jersey	"	"	"	No
New York	"	No	No	"
North Carolina	"	Yes	Yes	"
Ohio	"	"	"	Yes
Pennsylvania	"	No	No	"
Rhode Island	"	Yes	Yes	No
South Carolina	"	"	"	Yes (2)
Virginia	"	"	No	No
Vermont	"	"	Yes	"

(1) Georgia taxes accounts receivable.

(2) S. Carolina taxes money and accounts receivable.

From this table it will be readily seen that the types of property included in the tax base differ greatly between states.

It will be noted that real estate is the only class of industrial property which is taxed in every state. Industrial machinery attached to buildings is considered as a part of realty and taxed as such in every state except Massachusetts, New York and Pennsylvania.

Inventories are taxed in all of the twenty states listed except in Alabama, Massachusetts, New York, Pennsylvania and Virginia. It will also be noted that intangibles are taxed in six states.

Massachusetts, New York and Pennsylvania are the only industrial states listed in the table that confine local taxation to real estate. This fact upsets the illusion which some have that taxes applied to industry are excessive in the Commonwealth when compared to other industrial states.

MASSACHUSETTS TAXES

TYPE	BASIS - MEASURE	RATES
Business Corporations	(a) Authorized Capital Stock (b) Income Allocated to Massachusetts	(a) Fair Value of Capital Stock or value of tangible property in Mass. not taxed locally, whichever higher. Rate \$5.00 per \$1,000 of valuation. (b) 5-1/2% of net income allocated to Massachusetts (c) A Surtax of 23% of (a) and (b)
Banks, Banking Ass'ns & Trust Companies Savings Banks	Net Income Amount of Deposits-Less exemptions	8% on Net Income 1/4 of 1% twice a year
Personal Income Tax	Income less exemptions of \$2,000 for single persons, \$2,500 for married persons, \$400 for each dependent.	Employment or Business 2-1/2% Gains from Sale of Intangibles 6% Interest and dividends 6% plus 23% Surtax.
General Property Tax Local	Fair cash value of real and personal property.	Rate fixed by local assessor, personal property not taxed in practice.
Motor Vehicle Excise Tax	Value of automobile not exceeding 90% of manufacturers list price in year of manufacture scaled to 10% in 5th and succeeding years.	Rate set each year.
Alcoholic Beverage	Excise - mfg., sale & importation depends on kind of beverages and business organization.	Certain corporations, organizations and associations 1/4 of 1% or gross receipts plus 23% surtax. Others-rate varies depending on kind of beverage.
Gasoline Tax	Per Gallon	5-1/2¢ per gallon.
Cigarette Tax	Number of cigarettes sold	3 mills per cigarette.
Meals Excise Tax	Amount charged for meals	5% on meals of \$1.00 or more
Real Estate Transfer Tax	Deeds and other instruments of transfer	\$1.00 for first \$100-\$500 of selling price, plus 55¢ for each additional \$500 or fraction thereof.
Insurance Tax	Life - (a) Net Value of policies in force, or	Life - 1/4 of 1% of net value of policies or 2% of premiums whichever is

MASSACHUSETTS TAXES (Cont'd)

TYPE	BASIS - MEASURE	RATES
Insurance Tax(Cont'd)	(b) Gross premiums less return premiums and dividends. Fire and Casualty Marine	applicable. Retaliatory tax on foreign life insurance companies. 2% on the net direct written basis-also taxed on business outside Mass. (in states with no insurance excise tax) 5% of profits of last 3 preceding years (in elaborate formula)
Inheritance Tax	Clear market value of all property with certain exceptions and exemptions depending on relationship	From 1% to 15% plus 23% Sur tax depending on classification.
Estate Tax	Value of estate	Amount by which 80% federal credit exceeds taxes paid to all states.
Employment Security Tax	Employers only first \$3,000 of Wages paid during calendar year to employee based on merit rating system (Employment stability)	Rate varies from 0.5% to 2.7%.
May 1959		

NEW HOME BUILDING IN MASSACHUSETTS

In the years 1950-59 approximately 256, 973 new dwelling units of family accommodations built in Massachusetts. The following Table I represents our estimates of the total year-around dwelling units undertaken.

TABLE I. ESTIMATE OF NEW DWELLING UNITS

Pop. Size Class 1950 Census	Estimate of New Dwelling Units(1)									
	<u>1950</u>	<u>1951</u>	<u>1952</u>	<u>1953</u>	<u>1954</u>	<u>1955**</u>	<u>1956**</u>	<u>1957**</u>	<u>1958**</u>	<u>1959**</u>
Under 2, 500	1744	1682	1486	1497	2054	1179	1024	998	853	1, 014
2, 500-4, 999	3733	3534	3847	4152	4166	3589	3620	2316	2, 448	2, 970
5, 000-9, 999	4956	4668	4997	4938	4897	5641	4728	3072	3, 346	4, 261
10, 000-14, 999	3606	2564	2536	2594	2675	4683	4031	2633	2, 564	3, 414
15, 000-24, 999	5482	4121	4305	4115	4262	3675	3175	2513	2, 664	3, 397
25, 000-49, 999	4252	3735	3183	3511	3615	4597	4058	3249	3, 670	4, 224
50, 000-99, 999	3386	2833	2771	2001	1828	2821	2805	2089	2, 420	2, 808
100, 000-Over*	3216	2515	1748	2258	1990	2311	1710	1198	1, 009	795
Boston	<u>1251</u>	<u>4481</u>	<u>2230</u>	<u>514</u>	<u>615</u>	<u>800</u>	<u>542</u>	<u>376</u>	<u>573</u>	<u>575</u>
Total	31626	30133	27103	25580	26093	29296	25693	18444	19, 547	23, 548

* Excluding Boston

** 1955 Population Used

(1) Excluding seasonal cottages and apartments created by improvements to existing buildings.

From Table II it will be seen that the rate per 1, 000 residents at which new dwelling units were built in 1959 increases in a descending order by the size of the municipalities. This, to some extent, bears out the fact that the population movement is away from the larger municipalities. Towns in the 2, 500 to 4, 999 group had the highest rate of building of new dwellings per 1, 000 residents.

TABLE II 1959 TRENDS

Size Class	Total No. of Places	Population 1955 All Places	Places Which Reported 1959 Dwelling			Units per 1000 Residents	Est. Total Units**
			No.	Population	Units		
Under 2,500	120	133,102	120	133,102	1,035	7.62	1,014
2,500-4,999	73	261,020	72	256,613	3,031	11.56	2,970
5,000-9,999	59	429,243	59	429,243	4,348	9.93	4,261
10,000-14,999	34	417,022	34	417,022	3,484	8.19	3,414
15,000-24,999	24	479,923	24	479,923	3,466	7.08	3,397
25,000-49,999	22	774,264	22	774,264	4,310	5.46	4,224
50,000-99,999	14	1,039,022	14	1,039,022	2,865	2.70	2,808
100,000-Over *	4	579,347	4	579,347	811	1.37	795
Boston	1	724,702	1	724,702	605	.79	575
Total	351	4,837,645	350	4,833,238	23,955	4.85	23,458

*Excluding Boston

** Deduction of 2% for permits

Boston reduced by 5%.

During 1959, 454 units were publicly financed for elderly couples and from January 1st through October 1960 building permits were issued for 680 public units for elderly couples. Of the 353,150 new dwelling units estimated for Massachusetts for the years 1946 through August 1960 10% were publicly financed.

Data from Division of Research.

LIVABILITY

Good medical and health services are important, too, and so are good schools and adequate religious facilities. Massachusetts provides them all better than any other industrial state.

According to the 1950 Census of Population, Massachusetts had a greater proportion of people in these professional services than any other leading industrial state.

% of Labor Force in Professional Occupations

<u>Massachusetts</u>	10.0%
California	9.7
New York	9.5
<u>United States</u>	8.3
Illinois	7.9
Pennsylvania	7.9
Michigan	7.8
Wisconsin	7.8
Ohio	7.7
Indiana	7.6
New Jersey	7.6

We like it here - and so does everyone else. The 1950 Census of Population showed that Massachusetts had a more stable population than any state in the union. This is how we compare with other leading industrial states:

Percent of persons living in the same place as one year prior to the date of Census

<u>Massachusetts</u>	87.8%
Pennsylvania	87.7
New York	87.4
New Jersey	87.0
Wisconsin	84.7
Illinois	83.8
Ohio	83.2
Michigan	82.8
Indiana	82.0
<u>United States</u>	81.0
California	72.7

Source: U. S. Census of Population, P-B 1.

MASSACHUSETTS CLIMATE

Studies by Professor Ellsworth Huntington of Yale reveal that climate affects mental energy. He has determined that mental energy is highest in a mean day and night temperature of 40 degrees. There is a gradual fall-off to about 70 degrees, above which the drop is abrupt. Mean annual temperature in Massachusetts ranges from 43° to 47°.

Writing on the climate of New England, Charles E. Artman, former director of the U. S. Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, said:

"Lacking the enervating heat and humidity of more southern regions, the year-round New England climate is stimulating to exertion, conducive to health and vitality, and favorable to industrial enterprise."

A factor frequently overlooked is emphasized by James K. McGuire, climatologist for the Northeast Area, U. S. Weather Bureau. That is precipitation, and the presence of an adequate water supply for industrial purposes. Due to climatic conditions Massachusetts has regular and evenly divided precipitation year-round from 2.5 to 3.9 inches per month totaling 40 to 42 inches per year. He also points out the important industrial asset of sufficient ground water supply in virtually all parts of the state.

Division of Research.

RESEARCH OUR RICHEST RESOURCE

Research is a major industry in Massachusetts. Some 322 research laboratories employing 15,453 scientists, engineers and technicians have found the Commonwealth an ideal location.

The educated and inquiring mind develops best in an environment that provides the advantages of great schools and libraries, a mature culture, stimulating climate, historic charm and livability. The ease of communication and association with other scientific minds stimulates and promotes a cross-fertilization of ideas, further developing and encouraging abilities and interests.

Massachusetts has for over 300 years carefully nurtured this "Climate of Creativity" preserving the accumulated learning of the past to provide the paths to the future. Each year graduates of the colleges and professional schools in the state prefer to remain, because of the advantages and associations in the area, thus adding to our pre-eminent scientific organizations.

In a recent survey of Massachusetts' research facilities made by Dr. Joseph F. Zimmerman, Associate Professor of Economics, Government and Business at Worcester Polytechnic Institute, under the sponsorship of this Department, the following information was reported:

The research directors of 27 major research-oriented manufacturing companies were interviewed. Collectively, the directors cited an imposing list of reasons why Massachusetts is the ideal location for research activities. The information was obtained voluntarily, each director listing both the disadvantages and the advantages of operating in Greater Boston. As the report says, "Each director cited a long list of advantages and few or no disadvantages." But the interesting fact was that all but one of the research directors who did cite disadvantages considered them so minor in nature that they would not deter the building of a new plant in Massachusetts. Here is a brief list of the advantages these experienced and highly-trained men found in the Greater Boston area:

- a. Unexcelled colleges and universities with seminars, colloquia, symposia, consultants, special courses, basic research and laboratory facilities for the use of industry.
- b. Technical schools which turn out highly competent technicians.
- c. Evening educational facilities on both the technical and graduate level which permit the upgrading of personnel and make the area more attractive to employees.
- d. A supply of engineers and scientists on hand because of the concentration of educational institutions and the livability of the area. (Many engineers and others will take less pay in order to be in Greater Boston.)
- e. A supply of highly skilled and efficient workers on all levels.

- f. A pool of highly skilled consultants who can be tapped whenever the need arises for their specialized knowledge.
- g. Industrial research laboratories which can handle any technical problem, making it unnecessary for a company to tie up capital in laboratory equipment and a staff that would seldom be used.
- h. Superb libraries, including outstanding technical libraries, which means firms do not need to invest money in an extensive library of their own. (Greater Boston libraries contain 16,000,000 volumes.)
- i. A stimulating intellectual climate which breeds creative thinking.
- j. Proximity to Air Force, Army and Navy research centers - a particularly important advantage for firms holding defense contracts.
- k. The concentration of suppliers, machine shops and model facilities in Greater Boston is an important advantage.
- l. The quality and quantity of water in the area saves the cost of purification encountered in other parts of the country. The availability of an ample supply of water is of the utmost importance to many firms.
- m. Excellent air, bus and rail facilities were mentioned by several research directors as advantages.

Other advantages mentioned were a stimulating climate, recreational facilities, an excellent public school system and livability. One research director coined the phrase "Permanent Established Living" to sum up the livability of the area. While this report concentrated on industrial research in Massachusetts, this is only part of the picture. Exciting things are being done in the fields of medicine, agriculture, forestry and economic development.

Boston is now generally conceded to be the medical research center of the world. To measure the extent of medical and related research in New England, the Federal Reserve Bank surveyed over 400 of the region's institutions in the fall of 1956. Of the 210 schools, laboratories and hospitals participating in the survey, 62 were actively engaged in research and planned to spend close to \$18,000,000 for that purpose in 1956. Some 2600 professionally trained persons and more than 1500 non-professional workers were engaged in research in these institutions either full or part time.

EDUCATION IN MASSACHUSETTS

In Massachusetts education is one of its most outstanding assets and an integral part of its livability. From the state's earliest beginning, education has been of deep concern to its citizens. Since 1635 Massachusetts has more firsts in the field of education than any other state in the nation. The effectiveness of this traditional concern can be measured in some degree by the state's excellent reputation in many fields, such as medical and industrial research, insurance, investment banking, commerce, and a highly technical industrial complex.

Education has also been responsible for the great cultural advantages in this state. Our museums, symphony orchestras, historical societies, art centers and festivals, and adult education programs provide compact facilities for learning in a greater degree than many other areas.

Responsibility for supervising public education rests with the Department of Education, an executive branch of the State government. Local rule largely determines, other than specific basic subjects, the curriculum of the schools. There is, consequently, some variation in education throughout the state. With over 300 years of experience and interest, the state offers an excellent, well-established educational program.

Institutions of Higher Education

Massachusetts has 88 accepted institutions of higher education, including:

18 with 2 years of college level (includes junior colleges)	28 granting masters' or second professional degree
23 granting bachelors' or first professional degrees	15 granting Doctor of Philosophy and equivalent

Degrees Granted in Massachusetts Schools in 1957-1958

<u>Bachelors</u>			<u>Masters</u>			<u>Doctorates</u>		
<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
11,232	5,656	16,979	2,620	1,168	3,788	592	82	674

The Percentage of Massachusetts Graduates to the Nation Total

	<u>Bachelors</u>		<u>Masters</u>		<u>Doctorates</u>	
Engineering	5.0%	(1,770)	13.0%	(753)	15.8%	(102)
Mathematics	3.7%	(256)	6.2%	(68)	8.1%	(17)
Chemistry	4.7%	(332)	5.3%	(60)	6.3%	(59)
Physics	7.9%	(251)	5.9%	(47)	9.5%	(43)

Source: U. S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare

Adult Education

Adult education is an important part of this state's educational complex. A great many of its colleges and universities have large evening schools with degree programs, as well as subjects which are avocational. The various courses and subjects available are too varied to list, however. In 1959 some 750 subjects were offered in the Greater Boston area alone - many of them free of charge.

Vocational Education

Massachusetts has 89 day vocational schools, 75 of which provide evening courses. This reflects the recognition that a complete education is necessary in producing skilled craftsmen. Vocational education and rehabilitation is without charge to Massachusetts residents. This annual addition of trained personnel to the labor pool is another attractive asset available to manufacturers in Massachusetts.

Apprentice Training

In this technical age the demand for technicians who have learned all phases of their trade is becoming increasingly important. Massachusetts has long encouraged a thorough apprenticeship program - a program that keeps pace with new industries and rounds out industry's personnel complement. At present there are 4500 registered apprentices in 203 apprenticeable trades in the state. This total does not include individuals enrolled in private programs of many Bay State firms.

Special Education

Facilities are provided without cost throughout the state for children that are mentally retarded, physically handicapped, deaf or hard of hearing, blind or with impaired vision.

Libraries

An integral part of an educational system is its library facilities. Massachusetts is fortunate in having many excellent libraries, many of which have special collections, particularly in its colleges and universities. In most cases these libraries are available to the general public.

Library Resources in Metropolitan Boston (1954)

<u>Types</u>	<u>Number of Volumes</u>
Public Libraries	4, 650, 977
Colleges and Universities	8, 302, 634
Government Libraries	975, 434
Special Libraries	990, 588
Law Libraries	251, 066
Medical Libraries	29, 043
Junior Colleges	18, 415
Total Volumes	15, 218, 157

Institutions of Higher Education in the United States
by the Highest Level of Offering
(First Ten States)

	1959-1960 #1						1958 #2	1958 #3	% of Enrollment to
	Schools	I	II	III	IV	V	Enrollment	Pop. Est.	Total Population
California	152	65	27	46	11	3	386,520	14,337,000	2.7%
Massachusetts	88	18	23	28	15	4	125,951	4,862,000	2.6%
New York	165	46	45	48	25	1	326,846	16,229,000	2.0%
Texas	99	40	22	24	12	1	175,854	9,377,000	1.9%
Illinois	105	26	32	32	9	6	173,222	9,889,000	1.8%
Missouri	58	17	24	12	5	-	77,012	4,271,000	1.8%
Ohio	68	4	39	17	7	1	156,385	9,345,000	1.7%
Wisconsin	62	27	24	8	3	-	67,596	3,938,000	1.7%
Pennsylvania	125	16	64	28	14	3	175,061	11,101,000	1.6%
North Carolina	60	23	25	7	4	1	61,872	4,549,000	1.4%

#1 SOURCE -Education Directory, 1959-1960, Part 3,

U. S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare

I - At least a 2-year program of college level studies

II - Bachelor's or first professional degree

III - Master's or second professional degree

IV - Doctor of Philosophy or equivalent degree

V - Other

#2 SOURCE - Opening Fall Enrollment in Higher Educational

Institutions, 1958 - U. S. Department of Health,

Education and Welfare

#3 SOURCE - Population Estimates, Series P-25 #189 as of July

1958 - Bureau of Census, U. S. Department of

Commerce

Engineering Degrees Granted in 1958-1959

	<u>Ph. D's.</u>		<u>Masters</u>		<u>B. S.</u>
1.	Massachusetts	126	New York	1,005	New York 3,236
2.	New York	101	California	943	Pennsylvania 2,751
3.	Illinois	77	Massachusetts	860	California 2,468
4.	California	74	Pennsylvania	486	Michigan 2,225
5.	Michigan	59	Michigan	435	Massachusetts 1,899
6.	Pennsylvania	47	Illinois	353	Ohio 1,532
7.	Ohio	28	Ohio	286	Illinois 1,505
8.	Wisconsin	28	Wisconsin	103	Wisconsin 1,000

The states listed above are the eight leading states.

SOURCE: U. S. Department of Health, Education and
Welfare Circular #617

ATOMIC ENERGY

At present some 300 concerns in Massachusetts are engaged in the areas of nuclear research, nucleonics and atomic power.

The Commonwealth, in order to encourage this new industry and provide a friendly climate, has created "The Massachusetts Commission on Atomic Energy" by an act of the legislature. This Commission, composed of outstanding representatives of industry, labor and nuclear science, has as its purpose the establishment and maintenance of "...a broad public relations and industrial development program to stimulate and encourage atomic energy research and development in the Commonwealth".

Firms in Massachusetts engaged in nucleonics and atomic research report that part of their success is due to the complete complex of allied manufacturers in the area. The convenient contacts available with producers and research laboratories in avionics, electronics and instrumentation provide a profitable complement to the new developments and products of the nuclear age.

The Department of Commerce and the Commission on Atomic Energy are anxious to cooperate with firms interested in exploring the possibilities of this field. Qualified personnel and consultants can be made available to assist you.

At the present time there are 382 by-product material licenses, 20 special nuclear material licenses, 107 source material licenses - for a total of 509 licenses from the U. S. Atomic Energy Commission.

EDUCATION AND NUCLEONICS

The following is an extract from a Summary Report of a survey on some of the aspects of Atomic Energy in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts by J. S. Zimmerman, Associate Professor of Economics, Government & Business, Worcester Polytechnic Institute, Worcester, Massachusetts.

Section I Educational Institutions

It is a truism that Massachusetts institutions of higher education have contributed greatly to the development of the atomic industry in the Commonwealth. One of the major keys to the successful development of any industry is personnel and most individuals in vital positions in a highly technical field such as the atomic field are products of institutions of higher education.

One of the major purposes of this survey was to inventory the educational and research programs of Massachusetts colleges and universities (19 schools). The survey revealed that the educational and research programs and facilities in the atomic field at Massachusetts colleges and universities are continually expanding. Massachusetts colleges and universities presently offer a wide variety of courses in the atomic field and course offerings are increasing (42 courses). Other courses are in the planning stage. Students can receive the most up-to-date education in all phases of the atomic field with the result that Massachusetts will continue to have a good supply of highly skilled personnel. Of particular importance to industry is the fact that courses are offered in the late afternoon or evening by many colleges in order to permit employees of business firms to upgrade their skills.

Massachusetts is indeed fortunate to have many of the leaders in the atomic field on the staffs of its colleges and universities. The availability of top university professors as consultants in the atomic field helps Massachusetts firms to keep ahead

Educational Institutions (Continued)

of competition. In addition to their technical ability, the professors have access to expensive college research facilities which most business firms could not afford to purchase and maintain. The general policy of most colleges and universities is to allow professors to consult one day a week during the academic year. Because of time limitations during the academic year, most professors consult only in the immediate vicinity of their colleges and universities. Hence, firms located in Massachusetts can secure the services of consultants who are unable to consult to any great extent outside the state during the academic year.

Major developments in the atomic field have resulted from research conducted at Massachusetts colleges and universities. The research facilities at the institutions of higher education are excellent and are expanding. Many of the research facilities are relatively unique and several colleges are noted for the development of new and unusual pieces of equipment. Of interest to the atomic industry is the fact that the colleges are willing to undertake research for business firms provided the research has educational value. Basic research is receiving emphasis as well as applied research (137 at present).

Access to excellent library facilities is essential for any business firm if it wishes to remain competitive in a highly technical field. Massachusetts is richly endowed with superb college library facilities which include among other things AEC classified and unclassified collections pertaining to civilian uses of the atom and an AEC collection of engineering drawings.

N. B. Information on course titles presently offered, some of the major atomic facilities of Massachusetts colleges and universities plus their current research being undertaken is available upon request.

PLANNING

Much of the success and growth of modern commercial enterprise rests largely on systematic advance planning. So also with communities where plants or laboratories may be located. Local interest in a successful community future by means of a balanced diversified economy is best demonstrated by the existence of a town Planning Board. Massachusetts' 285 communities with active established Planning Boards exemplifies a strong desire and existing climate of welcome to new enterprise.

Although these communities only comprise 81% of the total 351 cities and towns in the Commonwealth, it does include approximately 98% of the population of the state.

Since 1950 approximately 165 of the above mentioned cities and towns have employed professional planners to carry out comprehensive Master Plan studies to guide the growth of their community.

Another noteworthy accomplishment is the establishment of three regional planning districts within the state and an active interest by several other regions to also establish an agency of this type. Massachusetts can, in the foreseeable future, envision a complete Master Plan for the entire Commonwealth to guide its economic stability and growth.



Massachusetts
Department of
Commerce

*Division of
Research*

150 CAUSEWAY STREET
BOSTON 14
LA 3-6640

TOWN AND CITY MONOGRAPHS

Monograph

#13

TOWN OF CANTON

Prepared - 1955

Revised - 10/60

Monographs are available on all cities and towns in the state.

Regional Monographs are available for the following areas:

1. The Nine Massachusetts Metropolitan Areas
2. The Fourteen Massachusetts Counties
3. The Merrimack Valley Region

INDEX OF MONOGRAPH

I. GENERAL INFORMATION

- A. 1. City or Town
- 2. County
- 3. Location
- 4. Population 1950 - 1955
- 5. Land Area
- 6. Density
- 7. Climate
- 8. Elevation
- 9. Topo. Characteristics
- 10. U. S. G. S. Topo. Plates
- 11. Aerial Survey Photo Nos.
- B. 1. Date Established
- 2. Date Incorporated
- C. 1. Type of Government
- 2. Special Districts

II. POPULATION - U. S. CENSUS

- A. 1. General Description
- B. 1. Number of People
- 2. Age Composition
- 3. Nativity
- 4. Education
- 5. Occupation
- 6. Politics
- 7. Income

POPULATION - STATE CENSUS

- C. 1. In and Out Migration
- 2. Age Composition

III. HOUSING

- A. 1. General Information
- B. 1. Type of Structure
- 2. New Construction
- 3. Age
- 4. Density
- 5. Condition
- 6. Value
- 7. Monthly Rents

IV. ECONOMIC BASE

- A. Historic Trends
- B. Present Economy
 - 1. General
 - 2. Manufacturing
 - 3. Trade
 - 4. Self-Employed & Govt. Workers

V. EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS

- A. All Industries
- B. Manufacturing

VI. MUNICIPAL FINANCE

- A. 1. General Statement
- 2. Extent of Services
- 3. Comparative
- 4. Tax Rates
- 5. Tax Levy
- 6. Assessed Valuation
- 7. Debt

VII. PUBLIC EDUCATION

- A. 1. Enrollment
- 2. Number of Teachers
- 3. Pupil-Teacher Ratio
- 4. Expenditure per Pupil
- 5. Teachers' Salaries

VIII. TRANSPORTATION

- A. General Statement
- B. Rail
- C. Highway
- D. Bus
- E. Other

IX. PLANNING

- A. Planning
- B. Zoning
- C. Subdivision Control

X. INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

- A. General Description

XI. UTILITIES

- A. Electric Service
- B. Gas Service
- C. Water Service

I. GENERAL INFORMATION

- A. 1. Town: Canton
2. County: Norfolk
3. Location: Eastern Massachusetts, bordered by Sharon and Stoughton on the south, Randolph and Milton on the east and northeast, Dedham, Westwood and Norwood on the west, and Boston on the north.
4. Population 1950: 7,465
1955: 10,128
5. Land Area: 19.01 square miles
6. Density 1950: 393 persons per square mile
1955: 533 " " " "
7. Climate: Mean temperature in January - 25.90 F.
(Blue Hill) Mean temperature in July - 69.20 F.
Mean annual precipitation - 46.28 inches
8. Elevation at Town Hall: 100 Feet above mean sea level
9. Topographical Characteristics: Large areas of lowland, much of which is swampy. A fair amount of droughty soils and limited areas with moist soils of good texture. Some hills in the north and in the south with lowlands in the central area.
10. U. S. G. S. Topographic Plates: Blue Hills, Norwood
11. Aerial Survey Photos: DPS-8K-90 145 DPS-14K-26 (*Asterisk indicates those
91* 146* 27* photos needed for com-
92 147 28 plete physical coverage.
93* 148* 29* All numbers are needed
DPS-11K-143 149 30 for stereoscopic cover-
144* 31* age.)
- B. 1. Incorporated as a Town February 23, 1797
- C. 1. Type of Govt.: Town Meeting
2. Special Districts: 13th Massachusetts Congressional District
2nd Councillor District
2nd Norfolk State Senatorial District
6th Norfolk District for Representative
Boston Metropolitan Area

TABLE I

1. General Information	
2. Description of the Study	
3. Results and Discussion	
4. Conclusions	
5. Acknowledgments	
6. References	
7. Appendix	
8. Glossary	
9. Index	
10. Bibliography	
11. List of Figures	
12. List of Tables	
13. Summary	
14. Abstract	
15. Introduction	
16. Methodology	
17. Data Collection	
18. Data Analysis	
19. Results	
20. Discussion	
21. Conclusions	
22. Acknowledgments	
23. References	
24. Appendix	
25. Glossary	
26. Index	
27. Bibliography	
28. List of Figures	
29. List of Tables	
30. Summary	
31. Abstract	
32. Introduction	
33. Methodology	
34. Data Collection	
35. Data Analysis	
36. Results	
37. Discussion	
38. Conclusions	
39. Acknowledgments	
40. References	
41. Appendix	
42. Glossary	
43. Index	
44. Bibliography	
45. List of Figures	
46. List of Tables	
47. Summary	
48. Abstract	
49. Introduction	
50. Methodology	
51. Data Collection	
52. Data Analysis	
53. Results	
54. Discussion	
55. Conclusions	
56. Acknowledgments	
57. References	
58. Appendix	
59. Glossary	
60. Index	
61. Bibliography	
62. List of Figures	
63. List of Tables	
64. Summary	
65. Abstract	
66. Introduction	
67. Methodology	
68. Data Collection	
69. Data Analysis	
70. Results	
71. Discussion	
72. Conclusions	
73. Acknowledgments	
74. References	
75. Appendix	
76. Glossary	
77. Index	
78. Bibliography	
79. List of Figures	
80. List of Tables	
81. Summary	
82. Abstract	
83. Introduction	
84. Methodology	
85. Data Collection	
86. Data Analysis	
87. Results	
88. Discussion	
89. Conclusions	
90. Acknowledgments	
91. References	
92. Appendix	
93. Glossary	
94. Index	
95. Bibliography	
96. List of Figures	
97. List of Tables	
98. Summary	
99. Abstract	
100. Introduction	

II. POPULATION - U. S. CENSUS 1950

A. 1. During the decade from 1945 to 1955 Canton's population increased by 3,424 people or 51.1%. Of the increase, 995 were due to the excess of births over deaths and 2,429 were due to in-migration. In 1957 the birth rate was 26.6 % per thousand of population and the death rate was 8.5 per thousand. Since the 1950 Census the number of in-migrant has increased substantially as indicated by the amount of new construction. This new population is primarily commuters. Despite the sizeable increase in population since 1940, the number of local jobs in manufacturing has dropped off. The character of the town has become less self-contained and more suburban.

B. 1. NUMBER OF PEOPLE

Year	Number	Ratio to 1930	
		Canton	Boston Met. Area
1910	4,797	82.5%	73.7%
1920	5,945	102.2	86.1
1930	5,816	100.0	100.0
1940	6,381	109.7	101.7
1945	6,704	115.3	106.4
1950	7,465	128.4	110.7
1955	10,128	174.1	111.9

B. 2. AGE COMPOSITION

Age	Number	Percent of Total	
		Canton	Boston Met. Area
Under 5	778	10.4%	9.4%
5 - 13	1,066	14.3	12.6
14 - 19	600	8.0	7.9
14 & over	5,623	75.3	78.0
21 & over	4,942	66.2	68.6
65 & over	726	9.7	9.7
Median Age			32.8

B. 3. NATIVITY

	Number	Canton	Boston Met. Area
Native-born White	6,452	86.4%	81.5%
Foreign-born White	930	12.5	16.2
Negro	77	1.0	2.2
Other	6	.1	.2

Of the 930 foreign-born persons in Canton, 22.0% were Italian in origin, 20.2% were Canadian-not-French, 13.0% Irish, 12.5% English.

B. 4. EDUCATION (Persons 25 years old and over)

	Canton	Boston Met. Area
Median no. of school years completed	12.1	11.9
Completing less than 5 grades	4.1%	7.0%
Completing High School or more	52.6%	49.0%

B. 5. OCCUPATION

Of the 5,623 persons 14 years old and over in Canton, 3,029 or 53.9% were in the civilian labor force. Of these, 70.3% were male and 29.7% were female. 3.8% of the civilian labor force was unemployed.

<u>Group</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent of Total</u>	
		<u>Canton</u>	<u>Boston Met. Area</u>
Prof. Tech. & Kindred	320	11.0%	12.1%
Mgrs., Off. & Prop.	321	11.0	9.9
Clerical, etc.	489	16.8	17.9
Sales	184	6.3	8.6
Craftsmen, Foremen, etc.	413	14.2	14.9
Operatives	714	24.5	19.4
Pvt. Hshld. workers	39	1.3	1.9
Service workers	158	5.4	9.4
Laborers	246	8.4	5.0
Not Reported	31	1.1	.9

B. 6. POLITICS*

Actual Voters 1956 Presidential Election	5,125
Voted Republican 1956 " "	64.1%
Voted Democratic 1956 " "	35.7%

B. 7. INCOMES OF FAMILIES & UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS

	<u>Canton</u>	<u>Boston Met. Area</u>
Income under \$1,500	22.5%	23.7%
From \$1,500 - \$2,999	30.8	25.4
From \$3,000 - \$4,499	24.8	25.9
\$4,500 and over	21.9	25.0
Median Income	\$2,855	\$3,024

II. STATE CENSUS OF POPULATION 1955

C. 1. During the decade 1945-1955, Canton's population increased by 3,424 people 51.1%. Of the increase 995 were due to the excess of births over deaths and 2,429 were due to in-migration. In 1958 the birth rate was 27.9 per thousand of population and the death rate was 8.5 per thousand. The 1955 State Census of Population reports that in January of that year the total population of Canton was 10,128 persons, of which 50.0% were males and 50.0% were females. A further breakdown shows that of persons 16 years old and over, 2,346 were housewives, of which 6.1% were employed, 375 were students, and 316 were retired persons.

C. 2. AGE COMPOSITION

<u>Age</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Percent of Total</u>
Under 5	652	626	1,278	12.6%
5 - 14	993	902	1,895	18.7
15 - 19	317	276	593	5.9
20 - 64	2,747	2,814	5,561	54.9
65 & over	351	450	801	7.9
	5,060	5,068	10,128	100.0%

*Secretary of the Commonwealth

... ..

Date	Time	Place	Remarks
1900	10
1900	11
1900	12
1900	13
1900	14
1900	15
1900	16
1900	17
1900	18
1900	19
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1900	21
1900	22
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1900	29
1900	30

... ..

Date	Time	Place	Remarks
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1901	3
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... ..

Date	Time	Place	Remarks
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Date	Time	Place	Remarks
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1903	26
1903	27
1903	28
1903	29
1903	30

III. HOUSING - U. S. CENSUS 1950

A. 1. Of a total of 2,111 dwelling units in Canton, 2,037 were occupied and 23, or 1.1% were vacant and available for occupancy. Of the occupied units, 64.5% were owner-occupied and 35.5% were tenant-occupied. In the Boston Metropolitan Area 44.6% were owner-occupied and 55.4% were rented. The average estimated cost of new dwelling units built in Canton in 1959 was \$12,634. compared to \$11,302. for 192 reporting municipalities in the state.

B. 1. TYPE OF STRUCTURE

	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent of Total</u>	
		<u>Canton</u>	<u>Boston Met. Area</u>
1 Unit Detached	1,488	70.5%	33.0%
1 Unit Attached	10	.5	1.0
1 & 2 Units Semi-detached	120	5.7	2.8
2 Unit Structures	344	16.3	23.0
3 & 4 Unit Structures	93	4.4	22.9
5 or more Unit Structures	56	2.6	17.2

B. 2. NEW DWELLINGS*

<u>Year</u>	<u>No. of Units</u>	<u>Year</u>	<u>No. of Units</u>
1946	53	1952	247
1947	50	1953	172
1948	43	1954	114
1949	36	1955	138
1950	145	1956	108
1951	97	1957	151
		1958	137
		1959	144

B. 3. AGE

<u>Year Built</u>	<u>Units</u>	<u>Percent</u>
1940-1950	250	12.4%
1930-1939	235	11.7
1920-1929	295	14.7
1919 or earlier	1,230	61.2

B. 4. PERSONS PER UNIT

<u>Persons</u>	<u>Units</u>	<u>Percent in</u>	
		<u>Canton</u>	<u>Boston Met. Area</u>
1 Person	143	7.0%	8.7%
2 Persons	496	24.3	25.2
3 Persons	487	23.9	23.0
4 Persons	396	19.5	19.9
5 & 6 Persons	377	18.5	17.8
7 Persons or more	138	6.8	5.4
Median Persons per Unit		3.3	3.1

*From building permits issued

B. 5. CONDITION

	<u>Canton</u>	<u>Boston Met. Area</u>
Units having no private bath, no running water or dilapidated	6.2%	10.4%
Units having central heating	86.0	82.3
Units having mechanical refrig.	92.3	88.2
Units having television	26.3	27.7

B. 6. VALUE OF ONE-DWELLING UNIT STRUCTURES

		<u>Percent of</u>	
	<u>Number</u>	<u>Canton</u>	<u>Boston Met. Area</u>
Less than \$3,000	23	2.1%	1.6%
\$3,000 - \$3,999	20	1.8	1.8
4,000 - 4,999	47	4.3	2.6
5,000 - 7,499	314	28.8	15.3
7,500 - 9,999	276	25.3	22.4
10,000 - 14,999	307	28.2	34.1
15,000 & over	103	9.5	22.2
Median Value		\$8,727	\$10,878

B. 7. MONTHLY RENTS - TENANT-OCCUPANCY UNITS

	<u>Canton</u>	<u>Boston Met. Area</u>
Under \$20	14.6%	7.9%
\$20 to \$39	54.9	49.7
\$40 to \$59	21.1	29.5
\$60 & over	9.4	12.9
Median Rent	\$31.36	\$36.53

IV. ECONOMIC BASE

A. HISTORIC TRENDS

Canton was developed in the late 18th century as the site of various enterprises of Paul Revere. Here he established a powder factory that operated during the Revolution and during the War of 1812. Revere established the first copper rolling mill in America here in 1808. This mill supplied the copper for the State House Dome and made the boilers used in Fulton's first steamboat. In 1858 the Rising Sun Stove Polish Company was established here.

B. PRESENT ECONOMY

1. General

The character of Canton's economy has changed, in recent years, from a self-contained manufacturing town to a suburb of Boston. In spite of the increasing encroachment of people who work in municipalities other than Canton, the town continues to provide a substantial number of jobs. Activity is heavily concentrated in manufacturing which provides 61.3% of all jobs in Canton covered by unemployment compensation. This is followed by retail trade, construction, and service industries.

2. Manufacturing

In manufacturing the Plymouth Rubber Company is by far the largest manufacturer employing over 49% of all the persons working in manufacturing establishments. Next in importance are the firms in the textile mill products industry. These two industries taken together provided the bulk of manufacturing employment in the town in 1959. Principal manufacturing firms in Canton are Plymouth Rubber Company, Inc., rubber products; Draper Bros. Co., woven paper makers, felt, knitted fabrics; the Porter Patent Leather Company, patent and side leather finishes; and Altomac Corp., precision machined parts; and Emerson & Cuming Inc., plastics for electronics.

3. Trade

Trade is playing an increasingly important role in Canton. In 1948 total retail sales were \$4,357,000 or \$584 per capita. The town gained in its percentage of total retail sales in the state in 1948 as against 1939.

The 1958 U. S. Census of Business reported the following Retail Trade data on Canton and the State:

	Canton	STATE
Establishments	100	52,484
Sales	\$8,541,800	\$6,241,867,000
Per Capita Sales	\$843	\$1,290
Paid Employees in work week nearest November 15	282	273,577
Proprietors (unincorporated businesses only)	78	41,003

IV ECONOMIC BASE (Continued)

Classification of Business	Estab.	Sales (Add 000)	% of Total	Estab.	Sales (Add 000)	% of Total
Lumber, Bldg. Matl., Hardware,						
Farm Equipment Dealers	3	\$163	1.9	2,473	\$ 311,417	5.0%
General Merchandise Group	3	*	*	1,859	664,761	10.6
Food Stores	23	2,239	26.2	10,885	1,611,795	25.8
Automotive Group	6	1,053	12.3	2,304	825,776	13.2
Gasoline Service Stations	23	1,415	16.6	4,718	335,739	5.4
Apparel, Accessories Stores	1	*	*	3,925	447,862	7.2
Furniture, Home Furnishings,						
Equipment Dealers	5	414	4.9	3,018	280,409	4.5
Eating & Drinking Places	10	446	5.2	9,355	515,597	8.3
Drug Stores, Proprietary Stores	3	325	3.8	2,009	206,995	3.3
Other Retail Stores	18	2,189	25.6	9,418	784,080	12.6
Nonstore Retailers	5	82	1.0	2,520	257,436	4.1

* Withheld to avoid disclosure.

4. Self-Employed and Government Workers

The 1950 U. S. Census of Population, which reported occupational information on the basis of residence rather than place of employment, showed that there were 601 Government workers and 268 self-employed workers living in Canton.

V. EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS AS REPORTED TO THE DIVISION OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY

A. ALL INDUSTRY

Industry	No. of Firms	1959 Annual Payroll	Nov. 1959 Employees	Distribution* By Employees
Agriculture & Mining	4	\$18,000	8	.2%
Construction	40	1,194,000	289	9.3
Manufacturing	31	9,627,000	1,913	61.3
Trans., Comm., & Utilities	8	148,000	40	1.3
Wholesale & Retail Trade	66	2,452,000	642	20.6
Finance, Ins. & Real Estate	8	332,000	60	1.9
Service Industry	33	576,000	169	5.4

* The 1959 figures are based on the revised Standard Industrial Classification Code - 1957. These figures are not comparable to tabulations of years prior to 1958.

VI. MUNICIPAL FINANCE

A. 1. The tax rate in Canton is above average, but assessed valuations are maintained at a comparatively healthy level. Most of the debt has been incurred for new school construction in recent years. A breakdown of the debt shows that 89.0% was for schools, 5.3% for water, 1.2% for departmental equipment and .2% for public works equipment. The current (1959) assessed valuation figure does not include motor vehicles.

A. 2. The tax rate given below is the complete cost of municipal services per \$1,000 of assessed valuations. There is no additional county or school district levy.

A. 3. For the 58 municipalities in Massachusetts with populations of from 10,000 to 25,000, the per capita assessed valuation was \$2,055 in 1959, and the per capita tax levy was \$122.53. As of January 1, 1960, per capita net debt for this group was \$163.69, of which \$146.08 was for General Purpose and \$17.61 for Public Services.

A. 4. TAX RATE

<u>Year</u>	<u>Amount</u>
1959	\$71.00
1958	70.00
1957	69.00

A. 5. TAX LEVY

<u>Year</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Per Capita*</u>
1959	\$1,353,196	\$133.61
1958	1,221,046	120.56
1957	1,113,353	109.93

A. 6. ASSESSED VALUATION

<u>Year</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Per Capita*</u>
1959	\$18,962,107	\$1,872
1958	17,348,630	1,713
1957	16,043,000	1,584

A. 7. DEBT, 1/1/60

	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Per Capita*</u>
General Purpose(net)	\$2,954,000	\$291.67
Public Service(net)	163,600	16.15
Net Total	<u>\$3,117,600</u>	<u>\$307.82</u>

* The per capita figures are based on the 1955 State Census of Population.

VII. PUBLIC EDUCATION

	<u>Canton</u>	<u>State</u>
A. 1. Pupil Enrollment	1,933	841,171
A. 2. Number of Teachers	75	32,368
A. 3. Pupil-Teacher Ratio	25.8	26.0
A. 4. Expenditures per pupil in net average membership	\$303.36	\$312.33
A. 5. Teachers' Salaries (min. -max.)	\$4,000 - \$6,500	\$4,000 - \$10,200

the results of the analysis of variance are presented in Table 1. The results show that the variance of the residuals is significantly greater than the variance of the observations, indicating that the model is misspecified. The results also show that the variance of the residuals is significantly greater than the variance of the observations, indicating that the model is misspecified.

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Table 1. Analysis of Variance

Source	SS	df	MS	F	Prob > F
Model	1.23	1	1.23	1.23	.27
Error	1.23	1	1.23	1.23	.27
Total	2.46	2	1.23		

Table 2. Analysis of Variance

Source	SS	df	MS	F	Prob > F
Model	1.23	1	1.23	1.23	.27
Error	1.23	1	1.23	1.23	.27
Total	2.46	2	1.23		

The results of the analysis of variance are presented in Table 1. The results show that the variance of the residuals is significantly greater than the variance of the observations, indicating that the model is misspecified. The results also show that the variance of the residuals is significantly greater than the variance of the observations, indicating that the model is misspecified.

Table 3. Analysis of Variance

Source	SS	df	MS	F	Prob > F
Model	1.23	1	1.23	1.23	.27
Error	1.23	1	1.23	1.23	.27
Total	2.46	2	1.23		

VIII. TRANSPORTATION

A. GENERAL

Canton is well situated in highways that serve Boston, the Boston Metropolitan Area, Brockton and the Bristol County Area. Its rail facilities are superior and its nearness to Boston's port and to the Logan International Airport as well as the Norwood Airport makes it a location convenient to all forms of transportation.

B. RAIL

Two main lines of the New York, New Haven and Hartford have their junction at Canton providing exceptional passenger and freight service. At the Canton Junction Station there are 9 trains to Boston on working days, commuting time to South Station being from 19 to 30 minutes. From the Canton Station there are 2 trains to Boston, commuting time from 21 to 30 minutes. Freight service is available on both lines.

C. HIGHWAY

Routes #128 and #138 are the two principal highways serving Canton. Route #128, the circumferential highway around Boston, passes through Canton and provides access to all parts of Metropolitan Boston. Route #138 runs from Boston to Taunton and Fall River and passes through Canton. Route 24 the Fall River Expressway runs parallel to Route 138 about 2 miles east.

D. BUS

The town is served by Almeida Bus Lines, Inc., Brush Hill Transportation Company, Canton and Blue Hill Bus Line, Inc., Eastern Massachusetts Street Railway Company, Transit Bus Line, Inc., and Unda's Bus Service.

E. OTHER

Within 12 miles of Port of Boston facilities and within 15 miles of Logan International Airport, Canton is provided with national and international passenger and freight service. The municipally-operated Norwood Airport is located in a neighboring town. This airport has two concrete 4000-foot runways.

IX. PLANNING

A. PLANNING

The town of Canton established a planning board in 1927 under Section 70, Chapter 41 of the General Laws of Massachusetts, and re-established under Section 81A in 1939. The town recently completed a Master Plan utilizing funds made available under Title VII, Federal Housing Act of 1954.

B. ZONING

A zoning by-law was adopted by the municipality in 1927. The following table shows the number, types of districts, minimum lot area and frontage required in this regulation as amended 1960

<u>District</u>	<u>Minimum Area (Sq. Ft.)</u>		<u>Frontage (Ft.)</u>
Single Residence	Zone A	30, 000	150
General Residence	Zone B	15, 000	115
Residence & Business	Zone C	10, 000	100
Business			
Limited Industrial			
Industrial			

C. SUBDIVISION CONTROL

The planning board exercises subdivision control under the provisions of Section 81-K to 81-GG of Chapter 41 of the General Laws, which is an authorized power of any planning board established under Section 81-A. A copy of the board's rules and regulations governing the subdivision of land is on file at the Town Clerk's office. A copy may be obtained from the planning board.

D. BUILDING CODE

The town does have a building code adopted in 1956.

X. INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

Extensive areas along the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad and along Route #138 are zoned for industry. Further information on available factory space and sites may be had from the Development Division, Massachusetts Department of Commerce, and from the Development and Industrial Commission, 716 Washington Street, Canton. The Canton Industrial Park is located in the town. This site has 50 acres, with utilities installed and rail facilities available. Information may also be obtained from the Canton Chamber of Commerce, 12 Crane Street, Canton.

XI. UTILITIES

A. ELECTRIC SERVICE

Electric light and power are supplied to Canton by the Boston Edison Company. Details on rates and capacities may be obtained from the company at 39 Boylston Street, Boston, Massachusetts. The town is also served by the Weymouth Light and Power Company, 1371 Commercial Street, East Weymouth, Massachusetts

B. GAS SERVICE

Gas is supplied in Canton by the Brockton-Taunton Gas Company with offices at 54 Main Street, Brockton 67, Massachusetts. Rates are available from the company.

C. WATER SERVICE

Water service is supplied to the town of Canton from ground sources. An average of a chemical analysis of 3 samples taken from each source in 1959 by the Division of Sanitary Engineering, Massachusetts Department of Public Health, showed the following results:

	<u>Parts per Million</u>			
	<u>Henry's Spring</u>	<u>Gravel-Packed Well</u>	<u>Springdale Well</u>	<u>New Gravel-Packed Well</u>
Color	7	7	6	0
Ammonia				
Free	-	-	-	-
Total Albuminoid	-	-	-	-
Nitrates	1.4	1.0	1.8	1.0
Chlorides	21	10	20	8.2
Hardness	44	31	40	54
Alkalinity	15	15	10	26
Fe	.08	.09	.06	.05
pH.	6.1	6.1	6.1	6.1
Manganese	.04	.02	.00	.00





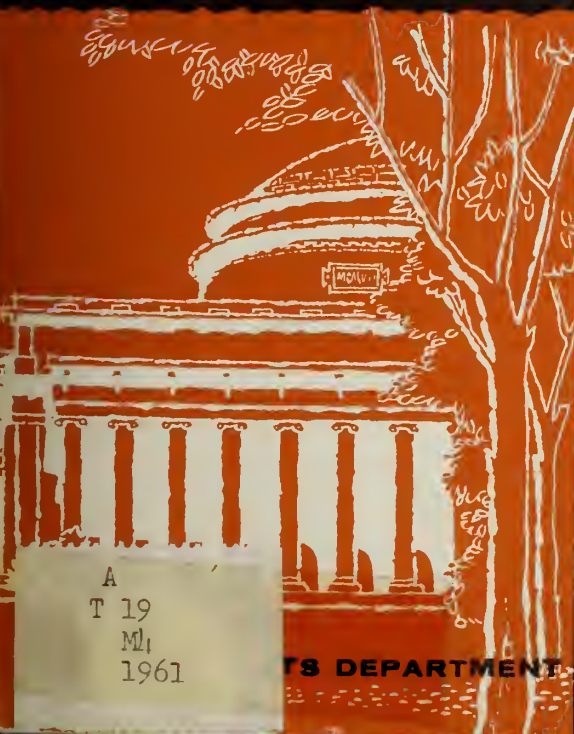
**Massachusetts
Department of
Commerce**

**150 CAUSEWAY STREET
BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS**

**JOHN A. VOLPE — Governor
JOHN T. BURKE — Commissioner**

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FACT BOOK



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Department of Commerce and Development
LIBRARY

Herein are a few basic facts about the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. They are intended to indicate some general plant location features. Our files of detailed supplementary information and intimate community knowledge are at your service to explore confidentially any interest you may have in an industrial or research operation in the Northeast.

John T. Burke
Commissioner

T 19
M 4
1961



Massachusetts
Department of
Commerce

150 CAUSEWAY STREET
BOSTON 14
LA 3-6640

Dec. 1961

MASSACHUSETTS

IN BRIEF -

with 2.9% (5,149,834) of the National POPULATION (Ninth) and only 0.2% (8,093 square miles) of National AREA (Forty-fifth)

1. Ranks FIRST in LABOR STABILITY among the ten leading industrial states over an eleven-year period.
2. Includes RESEARCH as a MAJOR INDUSTRY with 327 Research Laboratories employing 21,192 scientists, engineers and technicians in 1960.
3. In ENGINEERING DEGREES alone, Massachusetts ranked first in Ph.D's granted (113), third in Masters (766), and seventh in B.S. (1,705) in 1960.
4. Has \$1,948 SAVINGS per capita (National Average \$1,146).
5. Welcomed 306 NEW FIRMS along the still unfinished "ring road" Route 128 with 28 new buildings under construction (as of September 1960).
6. Has 99,222 people employed in ELECTRICAL MACHINERY manufacturing (the LARGEST manufacturing employer in the Commonwealth).
7. Ranks EIGHTH in MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT (691,300) Sept. 1960.
8. Has unusual manufacturing DIVERSITY with
1,276 Apparel, 1,250 Printing and Publishing, 1,215 Machinery
1,037 Fabricated Metals, 1,099 Foods, 785 Leather, 559 Textiles
491 Chemical, 430 Furniture and Fixtures, 387 Lumber and Wood
473 Electrical Machinery, 356 Paper and 281 Primary Metal firms
9. Ranks TENTH in VALUE ADDED BY MANUFACTURE (\$5,093,000,000) in 1958.
10. Produced 16.0% of the national SHOE output (FIRST in the country) in 1960.

The Commonwealth is COMPACT, CONVENIENT and COOPERATIVE, with many fine industrial sites along our new expressways: A fine place to live as well as to work.



62.4% OF
CANADIAN POPULATION



62.4% OF CANADIAN
RETAIL SALES



31.5% OF
U.S. POPULATION



40.3% U.S. MFG. PLANTS



63.5% OF
CANADIAN FACTORIES



69.1% OF CANADIAN
INDUSTRIAL WAGES
AND SALARIES



40.3% U.S. INDUSTRIAL
SALARIES AND WAGES



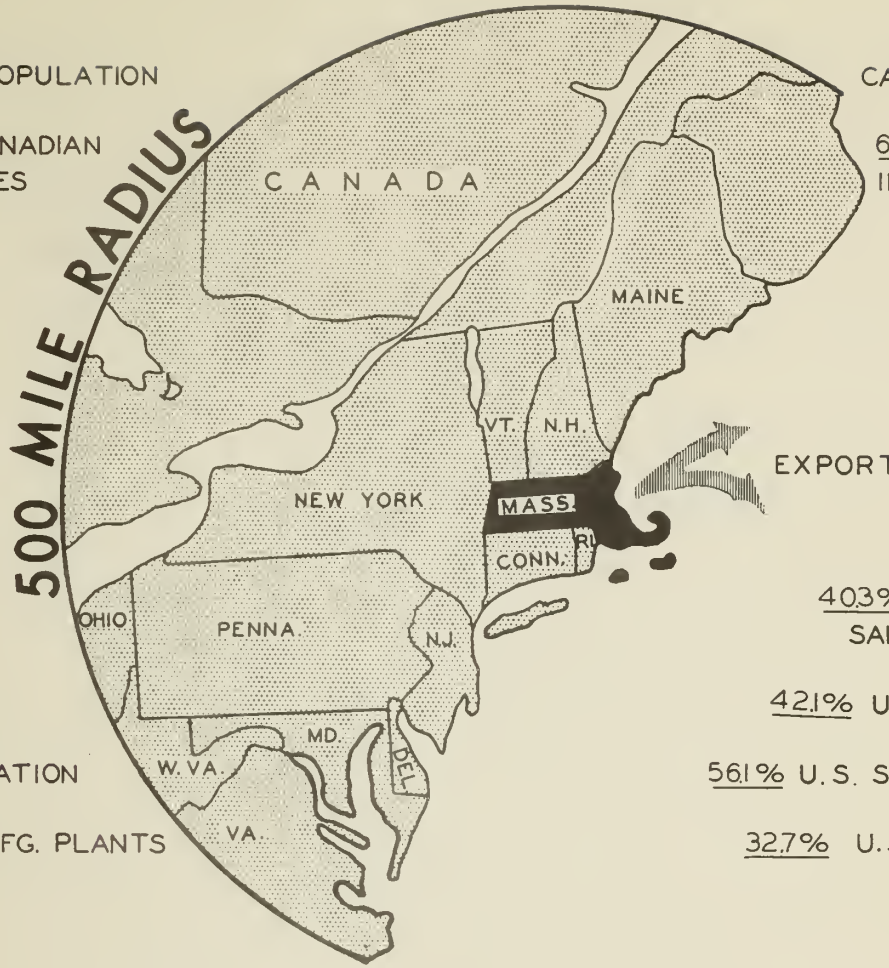
42.1% U.S. INCOME TAXES



56.1% U.S. SAVINGS DEPOSITS



32.7% U.S. RETAIL SALES



NUCLEUS

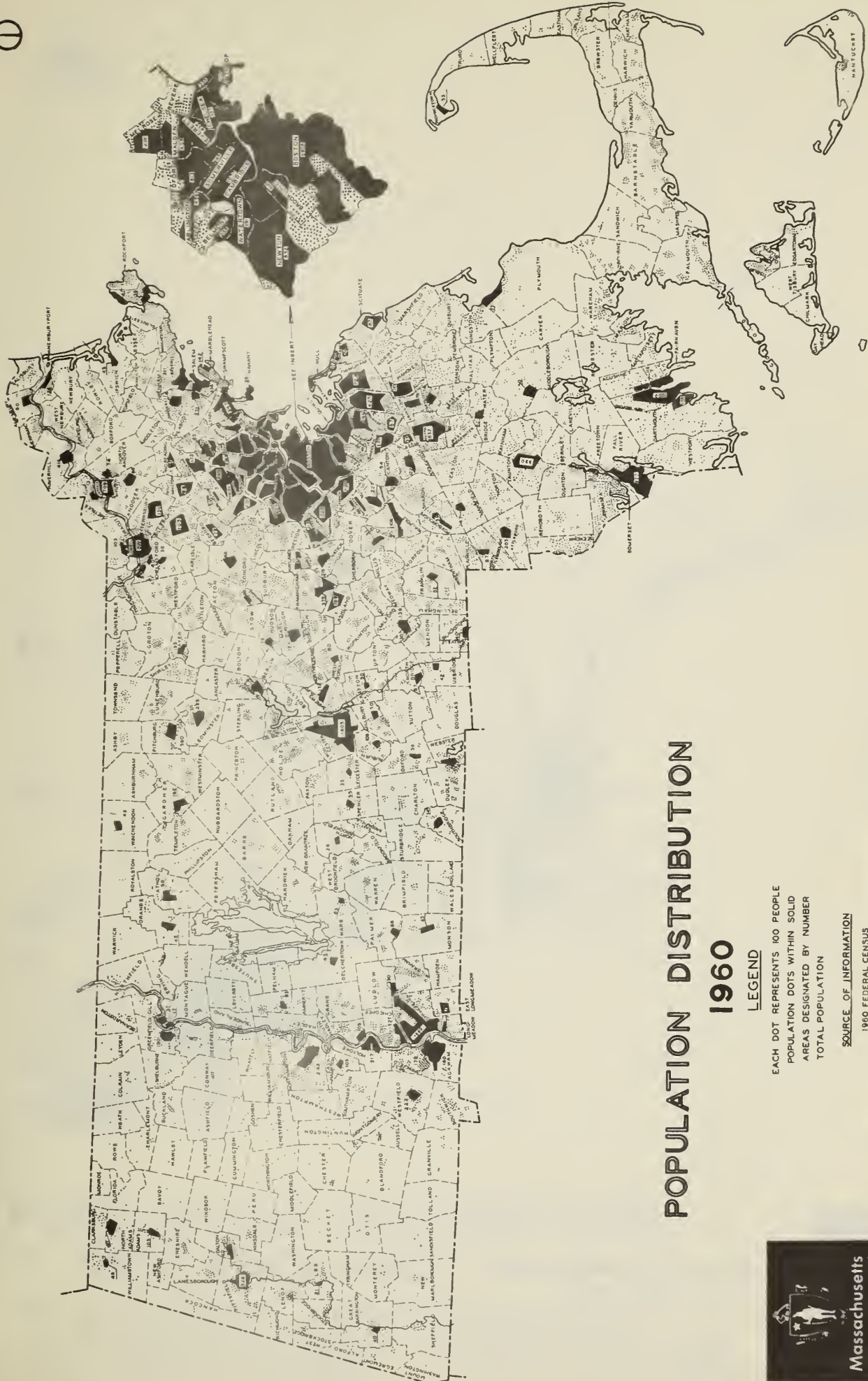
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SOURCES OF PERCENTAGES: UNITED STATES FIGURES: POPULATION, 1960 U. S. CENSUS OF POPULATION., MANUFACTURING PLANTS, U. S. CENSUS OF MANUFACTURES, 1958., INCOME TAXES, U. S. TREASURY DEPARTMENT, INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE, 1958., SAVINGS DEPOSITS, ANNUAL REPORT, COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY, U. S. TREASURY DEPARTMENT., RETAIL SALES, 1958 U. S. CENSUS OF BUSINESS, RETAIL TRADE.

CANADIAN FIGURES - 1960 POPULATION AND 1959 RETAIL SALES (ESTIMATED), SALES MANAGEMENT, SURVEY OF BUYING POWER, JULY 10, 1960., CANADIAN FACTORIES AND INDUSTRIAL SALARIES AND WAGES, 1956, DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS.



Massachusetts
Department of
Commerce

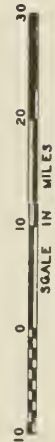


POPULATION DISTRIBUTION 1960

LEGEND

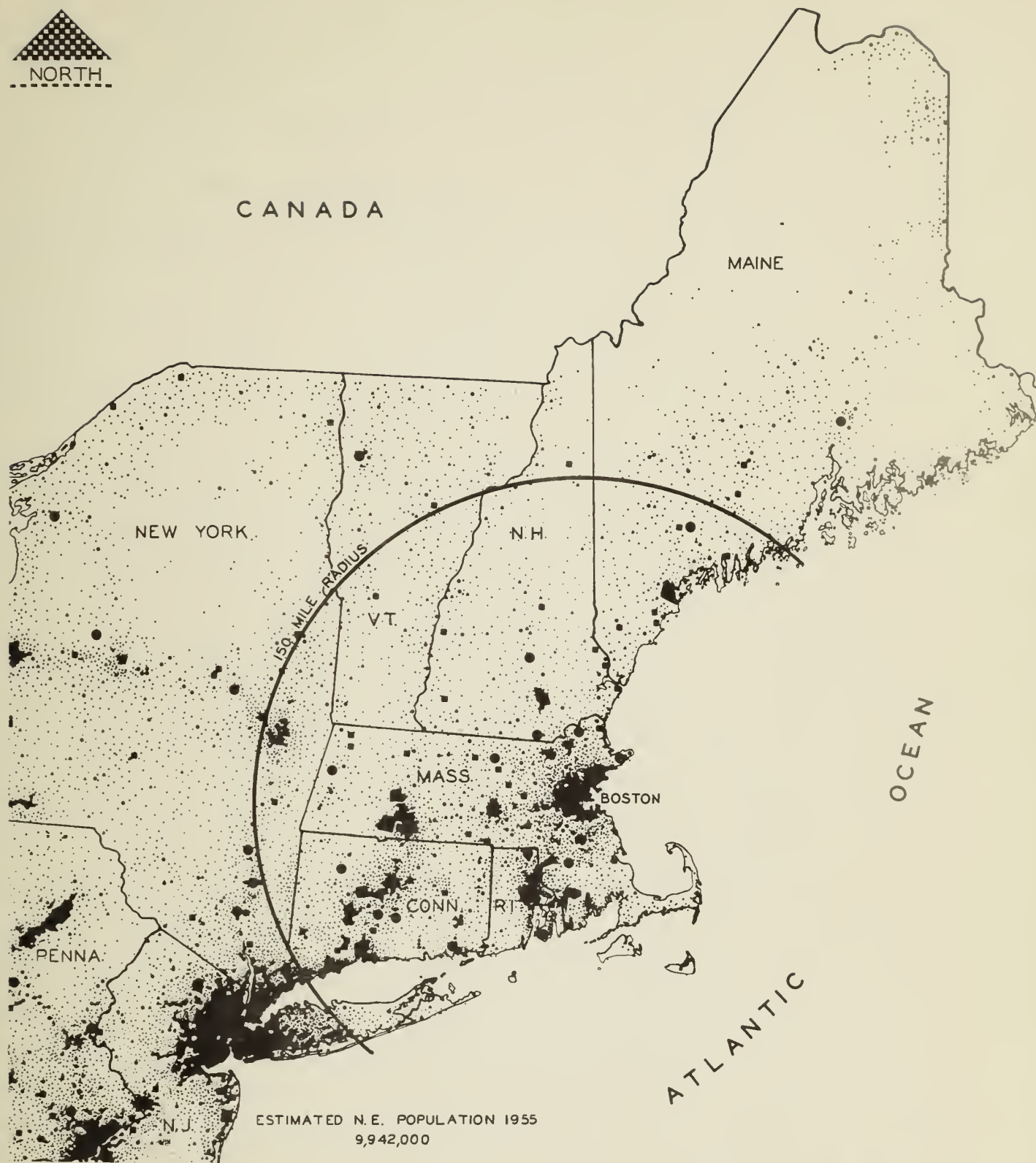
- EACH DOT REPRESENTS 100 PEOPLE
- POPULATION DOTS WITHIN SOLID AREAS DESIGNATED BY NUMBER
- TOTAL POPULATION

SOURCE OF INFORMATION
1960 FEDERAL CENSUS

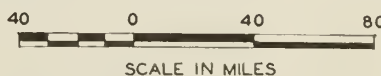


OCTOBER 1961





POPULATION DISTRIBUTION IN NEW ENGLAND



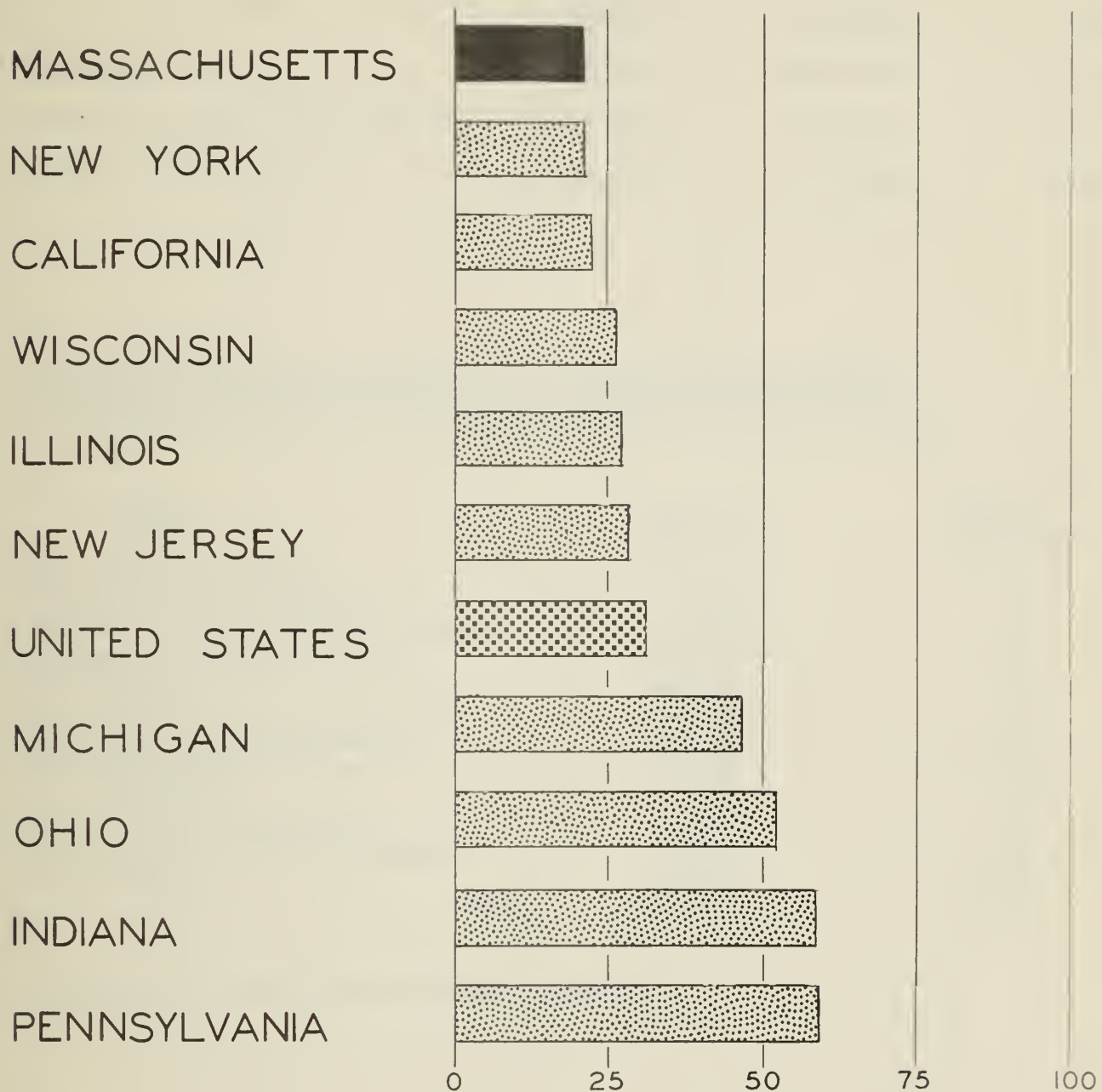
- URBANIZED AREAS • PLACES OF 25,000 OR MORE
■ PLACES OF 10,000 TO 25,000 • PLACES OF 2,500 TO 10,000
▲ PLACES OF 1,000 TO 2,500 • PLACES OF 500 TO 1,000

SOURCE: U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS 1950

JUNE 1957



Leading Industrial States



LABOR STABILITY

MAN-DAYS IDLE FROM LABOR DISPUTES
PER 10,000 MAN-DAYS AVAILABLE
1950 - 1961 AVERAGE

SOURCE: U.S. BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

OCTOBER 1961



MASSACHUSETTS POPULATION AND LABOR
FORCE - 1960

	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Population	2,486,235	2,662,343	5,148,578
Persons 14 years old & over (1)	1,767,680	1,972,462	3,740,142
Civilian Labor Force (1)	1,335,045	753,506	2,088,551

DISTRIBUTION OF THE EMPLOYED CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE
BY MAJOR OCCUPATION GROUPS FOR MASSACHUSETTS 1960 (1)

<u>Group</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent of Total</u>
Prof., Tech. & Kindred	256,539	12.8
Farmers & Farm Managers	7,763	.4
Managers, Officials & Proprietors	153,998	7.7
Clerical & Kindred Workers	325,690	16.3
Sales Workers	146,372	7.3
Craftsmen, Foremen & Kindred	279,196	14.0
Operatives & Kindred Workers	436,010	21.8
Private Household Workers	27,824	1.4
Service Workers	171,278	8.6
Farm Laborers & Foremen	8,508	.4
Laborers (Except Farm & Mine)	70,296	3.5
Not Reported	116,838	5.8
Total	<u>2,000,312</u>	<u>100.0</u>

(1) Based on a total state population of 5,149,317



EMPLOYMENT

Statistics of employment by major non-agriculture industry groups in Massachusetts for the month of September in the years 1958-1960 are shown in Table I. These are the total number of persons on establishment payrolls who worked full-time. Included are salaried officers of corporations as well as employees on the establishment payroll engaged in new construction and major additions or alterations to the plant who are utilized as a separate work force. Proprietors, self-employed persons, domestic servants, unpaid family workers, and members of armed forces are excluded.

Table II contains the latest available employment and payroll statistics by major industry groups and the detailed information on manufacturing as reported by the Massachusetts Division of Employment Security. This data applies to establishments covered by unemployment insurance only.

TABLE I. MASSACHUSETTS EMPLOYMENT September 1958-1960 (In thousands)

	<u>1958</u>	<u>1959</u>	<u>1960</u>
Contract Construction	83.7	90.6	90.6
Manufacturing	663.9	706.5	691.3
Transportation & Public Utilities	108.8	108.4	106.7
Wholesale & Retail Trade	370.9	382.2	390.2
Finance, Ins., & Real Estate	94.2	96.0	98.8
Service & Misc.	255.6	268.8	279.3

Source: "Employment & Earnings", November 1960

**TABLE II EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS AS REPORTED
TO THE DIVISION OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY ***

A. ALL INDUSTRY

Industry	No. of Firms	1960 Annual Payroll	Nov. 1960 Employees	Distribution by Employees
1. Agriculture & Mining	1,540	\$35,674,000	9,068	.6%
2. Construction	12,498	427,721,000	81,336	5.3
3. Manufacturing	11,267	3,423,600,000	695,525	45.8
4. Trans., Comm., & Utilities	4,250	478,105,000	93,685	6.2
5. Wholesale & Retail Trade	42,535	1,485,651,000	392,569	25.8
6. Finance, Ins. & Real Estate	8,234	455,467,000	97,286	6.4
7. Service Ind.	25,749	565,654,000	150,327	9.9
Totals	106,072	\$6,871,872,000	1,519,796	100.0%

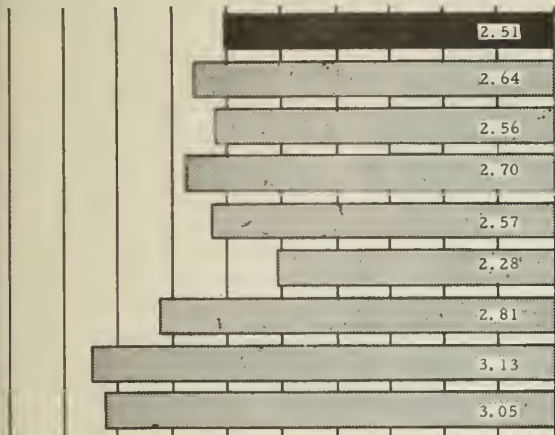
B. MANUFACTURING

Group	No. of Firms	1960 Annual Payroll	Nov. 1960 Employees	% Distribution by Employees
1. Ordnance and Access.	16	\$109,742,000	19,480	2.8%
2. Food & Kindred Prod.	1,099	218,615,000	45,744	6.6
3. Tobacco Mfg.	19	2,489,000	1,288	.2
4. Textile Mill Prod.	559	206,658,000	46,046	6.6
5. Apparel & other fin. goods	1,276	195,270,000	58,802	8.5
6. Lumber & Wood Prod.	387	24,423,000	5,717	.8
7. Furniture & Fixtures	430	54,729,000	12,497	1.8
8. Paper & Allied Prod.	356	186,776,000	36,262	5.2
9. Printing, Publishing & Allied	1,250	198,800,000	38,553	5.5
10. Chemicals & Allied	491	116,109,000	18,614	2.7
11. Prod. of Petroleum Coal	33	9,614,000	1,523	.2
12. Rubber Products	312	171,605,000	34,215	4.9
13. Leather & Leather Prod.	785	227,409,000	58,554	8.4
14. Stone, Clay & Glass Prod.	301	61,993,000	10,487	1.5
15. Primary Metal Industries	281	124,322,000	20,951	3.0
16. Fabr. Metal Products	1,037	202,133,000	38,849	5.6
17. Machinery(ex.electrical)	1,237	395,520,000	67,996	9.8
18. Electrical Machinery	473	512,982,000	99,222	14.3
19. Transportation Equipment	169	153,544,000	28,129	4.0
20. Prof., Scient. & Controlling Inst. Photo., & Optical Goods-Watches & Clocks	215	129,161,000	23,975	3.4
21. Miscellaneous Mfg. Ind.	563	121,696,000	28,621	4.2
Totals	11,267	\$3,423,600,000	695,525	100.0%

* The 1960 figures are based on the revised Standard Industrial Classification Code-1957. These figures are not comparable to tabulations of years prior to 1958.

MACH. TOOL OPERATOR

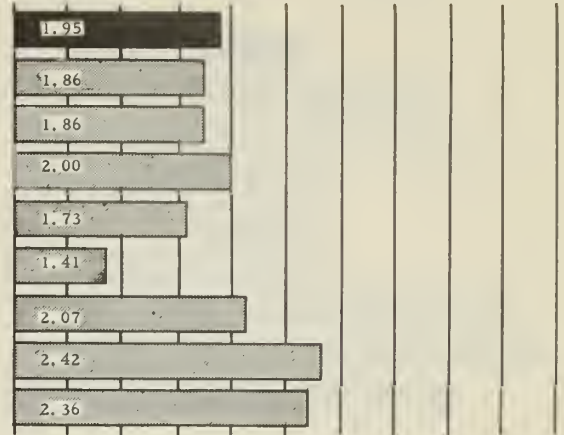
CLASS A



BOSTON
NEWARK-JERSEY CITY
NEW YORK CITY
PHILADELPHIA
BALTIMORE
DALLAS
CHICAGO
DETROIT
SAN FRAN-OAKLAND

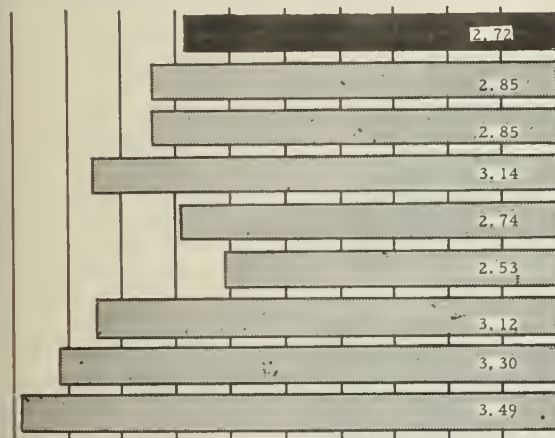
LABORER

MATERIAL HANDLING



TOOL & DIE MAKER

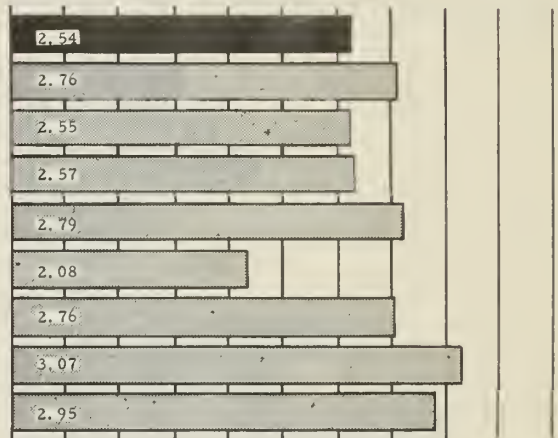
EX-JOB SHOPS



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NEWARK-JERSEY CITY
NEW YORK CITY
PHILADELPHIA
BALTIMORE
DALLAS
CHICAGO
DETROIT
SAN FRAN.-OAKLAND

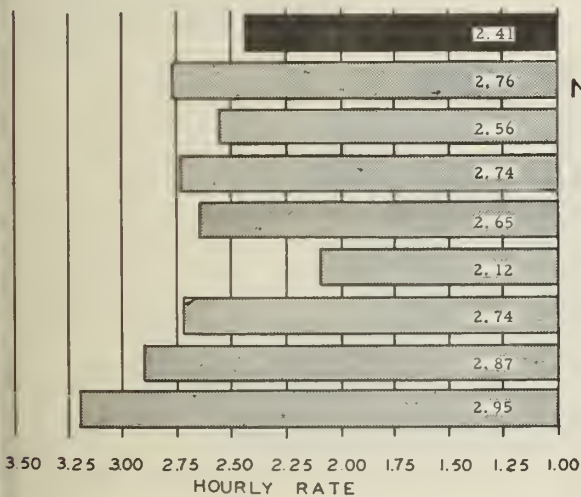
ASSEMBLER

CLASS A



WELDER

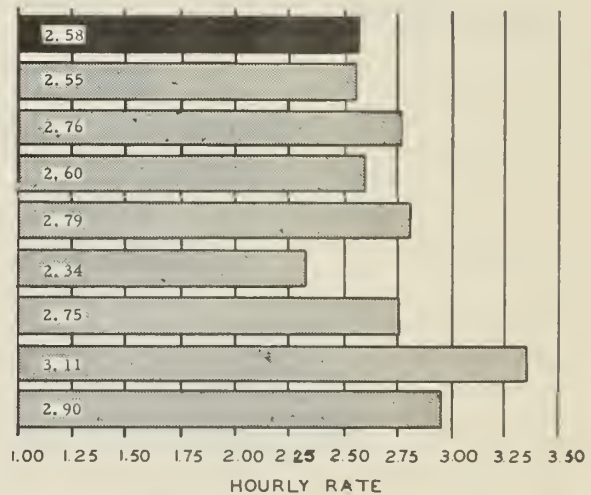
CLASS A



BOSTON
NEWARK-JERSEY CITY
NEW YORK CITY
PHILADELPHIA
BALTIMORE
DALLAS
CHICAGO
DETROIT
SAN FRAN.-OAKLAND

INSPECTOR

CLASS A



HOURLY WAGE COMPARISONS

1959-1960 AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS
FOR MEN IN MACHINERY INDUSTRIES
EXCLUDING OVERTIME OR PREMIUM PAY FOR NIGHT WORK

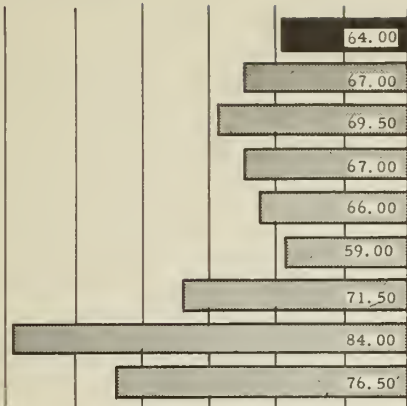
SOURCE: U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

1961



FILE CLERK

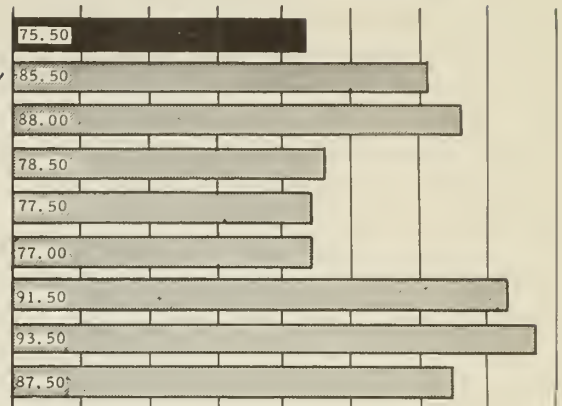
CLASS A



BOSTON
NEWARK-JERSEY CITY
NEW YORK CITY
PHILADELPHIA
BALTIMORE
DALLAS
CHICAGO
DETROIT
SAN FRANCISCO
OAKLAND

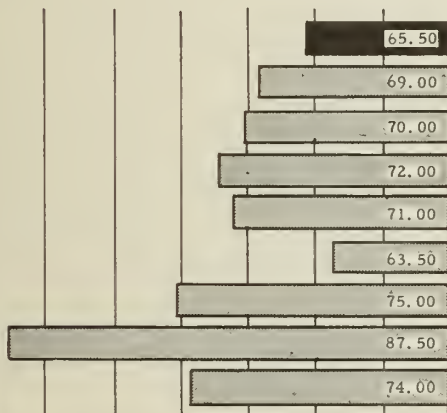
ACCOUNTING CLERK

CLASS A



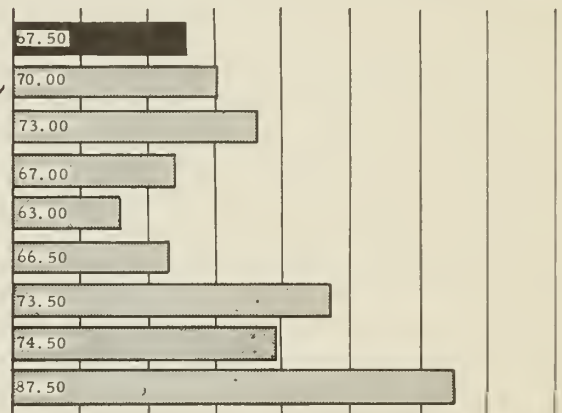
TYPIST

CLASS A



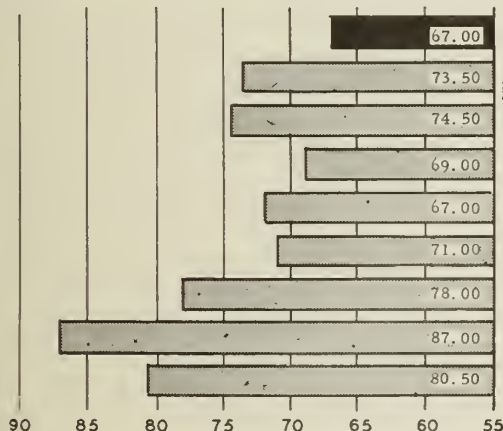
BOSTON
NEWARK-JERSEY CITY
NEW YORK CITY
PHILADELPHIA
BALTIMORE
DALLAS
CHICAGO
DETROIT
SAN FRANCISCO
OAKLAND

BILLING MACH. OPERATOR



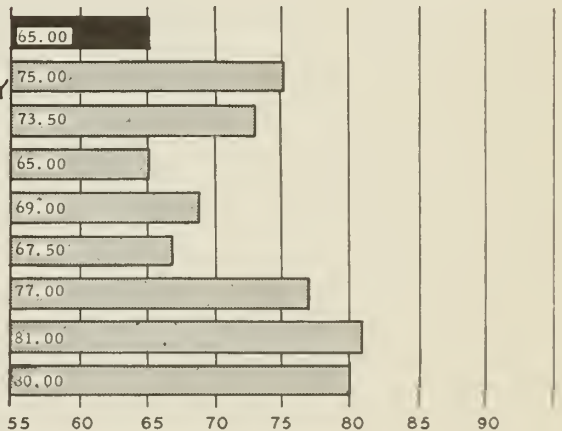
STENOGRAPHER

GENERAL



BOSTON
NEWARK - JERSEY CITY
NEW YORK CITY
PHILADELPHIA
BALTIMORE
DALLAS
CHICAGO
DETROIT
SAN FRANCISCO
OAKLAND

COMPTOMETER OPERATOR



WEEKLY WAGE COMPARISONS

1959-1960 AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS

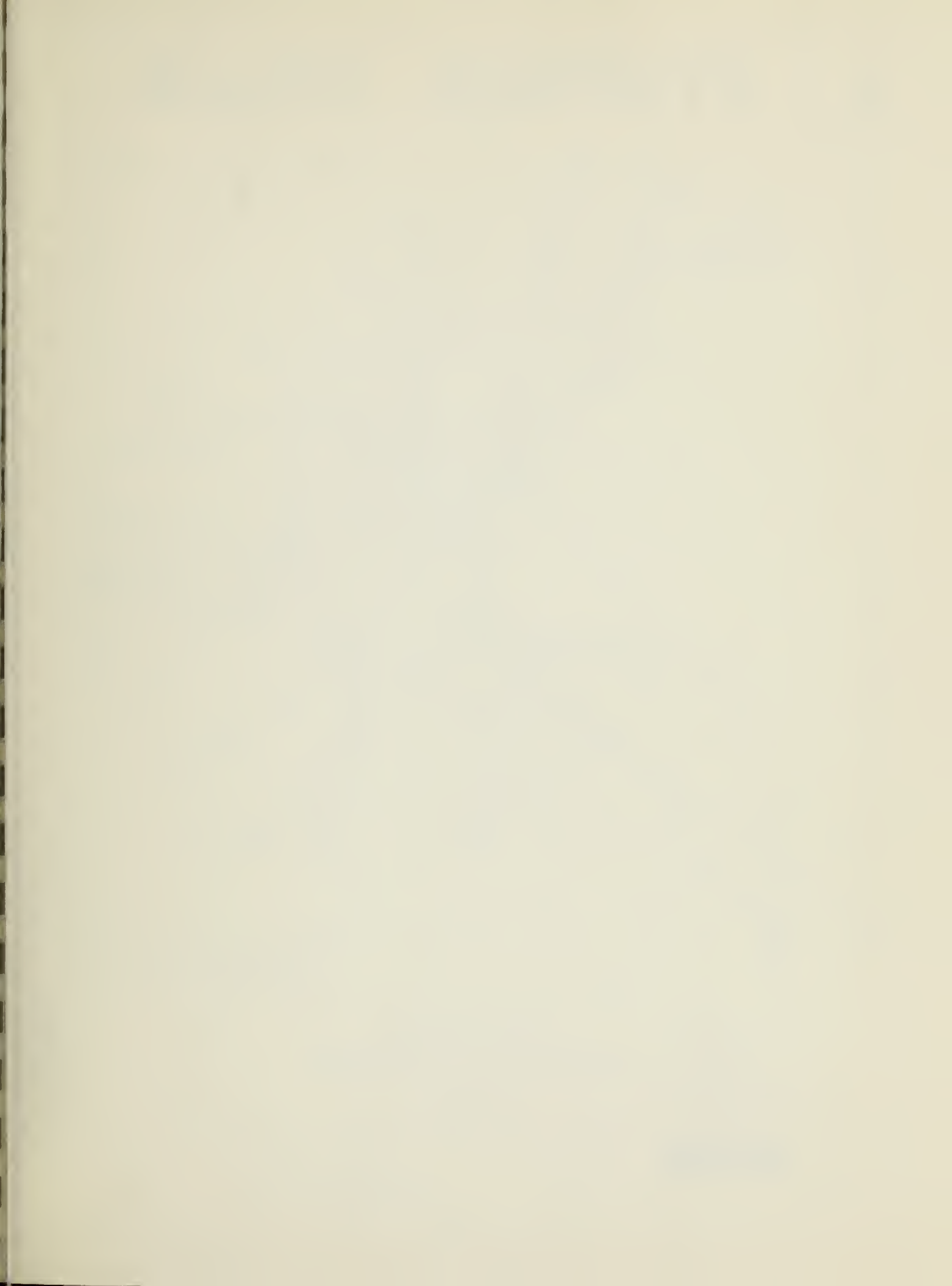
FOR WOMEN IN ALL INDUSTRIES

SALARIES BASED ON STANDARD WORKING SCHEDULES

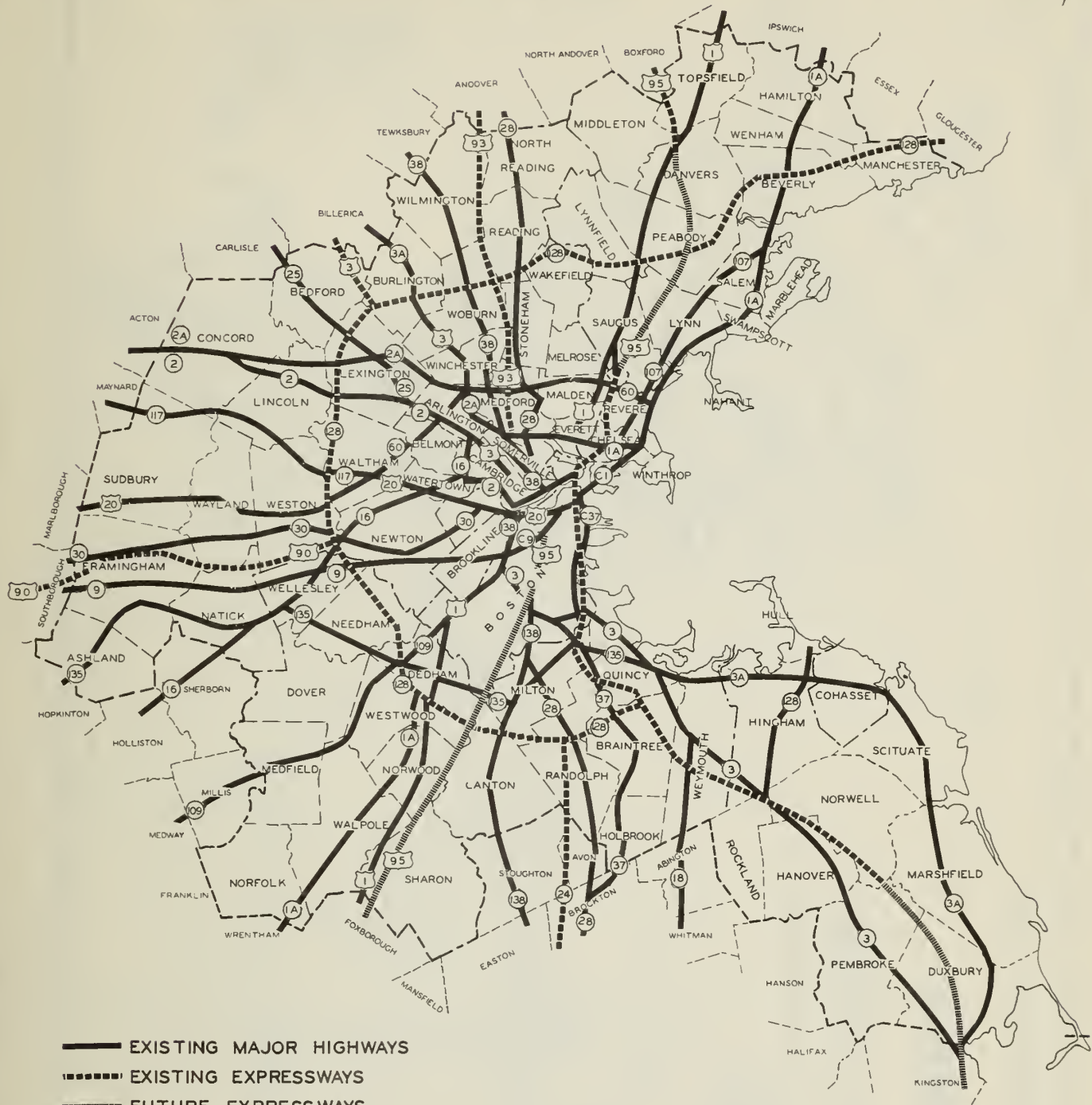
SOURCE: U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS






Massachusetts
Department of
Commerce



MAJOR HIGHWAYS



-  EXISTING MAJOR HIGHWAYS
-  EXISTING EXPRESSWAYS
-  FUTURE EXPRESSWAYS

BOSTON METROPOLITAN AREA

AS DEFINED BY 1960 FEDERAL CENSUS

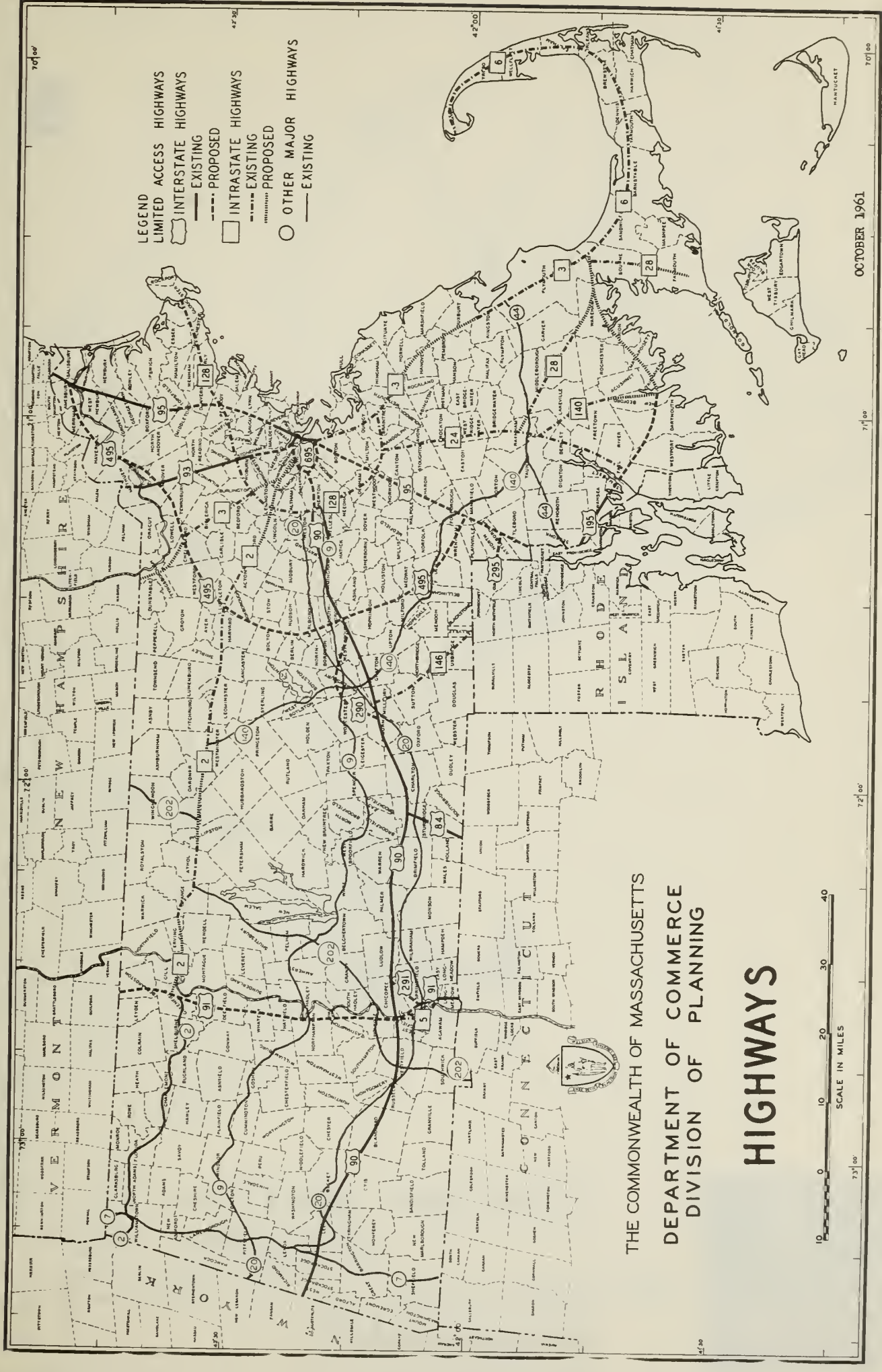
SCALE IN MILES
0 1 2 3 4 5 6

SOURCE: DEPT. OF PUBLIC WORKS

SEPTEMBER 1964

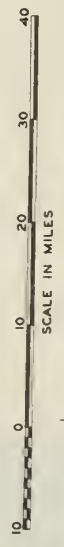


- LEGEND
- LIMITED ACCESS HIGHWAYS
 - INTERSTATE HIGHWAYS
 - EXISTING
 - PROPOSED
 - INTRASTATE HIGHWAYS
 - EXISTING
 - PROPOSED
 - OTHER MAJOR HIGHWAYS
 - EXISTING

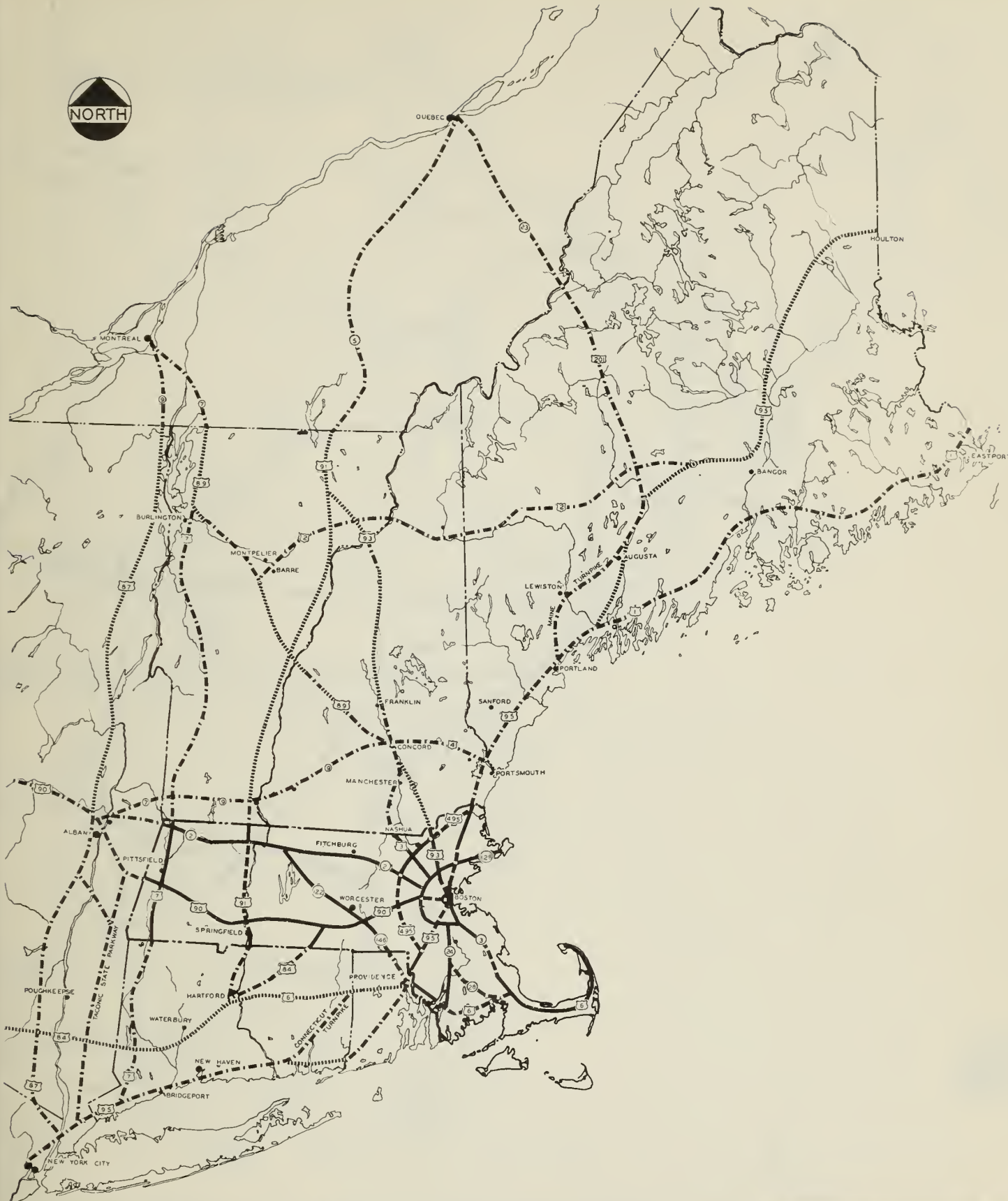


THE COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS
 DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
 DIVISION OF PLANNING

HIGHWAYS



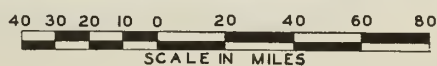
OCTOBER 1961

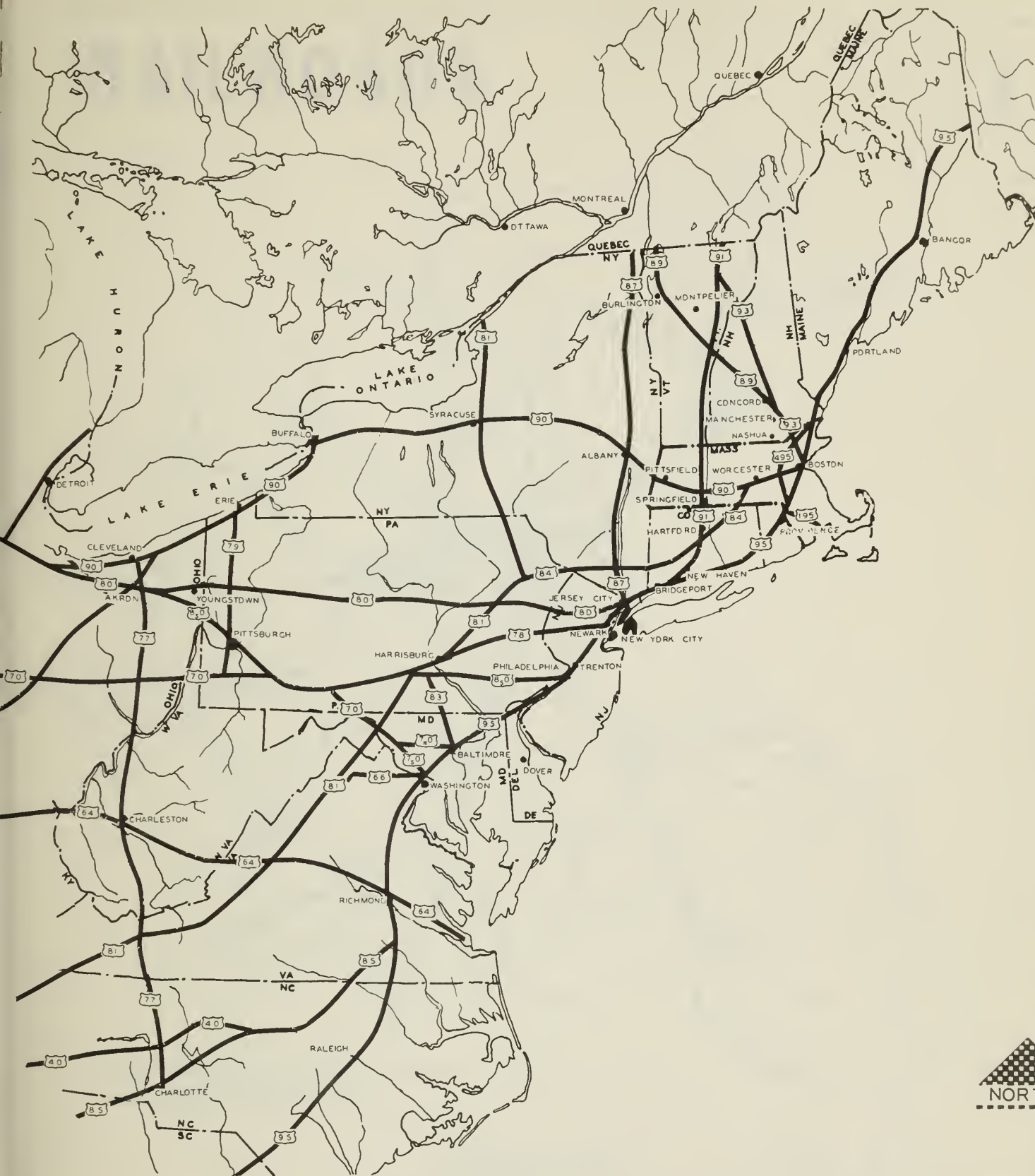


PRESENT AND FUTURE HIGHWAYS IN NEW ENGLAND

— MAJOR MASSACHUSETTS ROADS - - - - FUTURE MASSACHUSETTS ROADS
· · · · · MAJOR NEW ENGLAND ROADS - · - · - FUTURE NEW ENGLAND ROADS

OCTOBER 1961





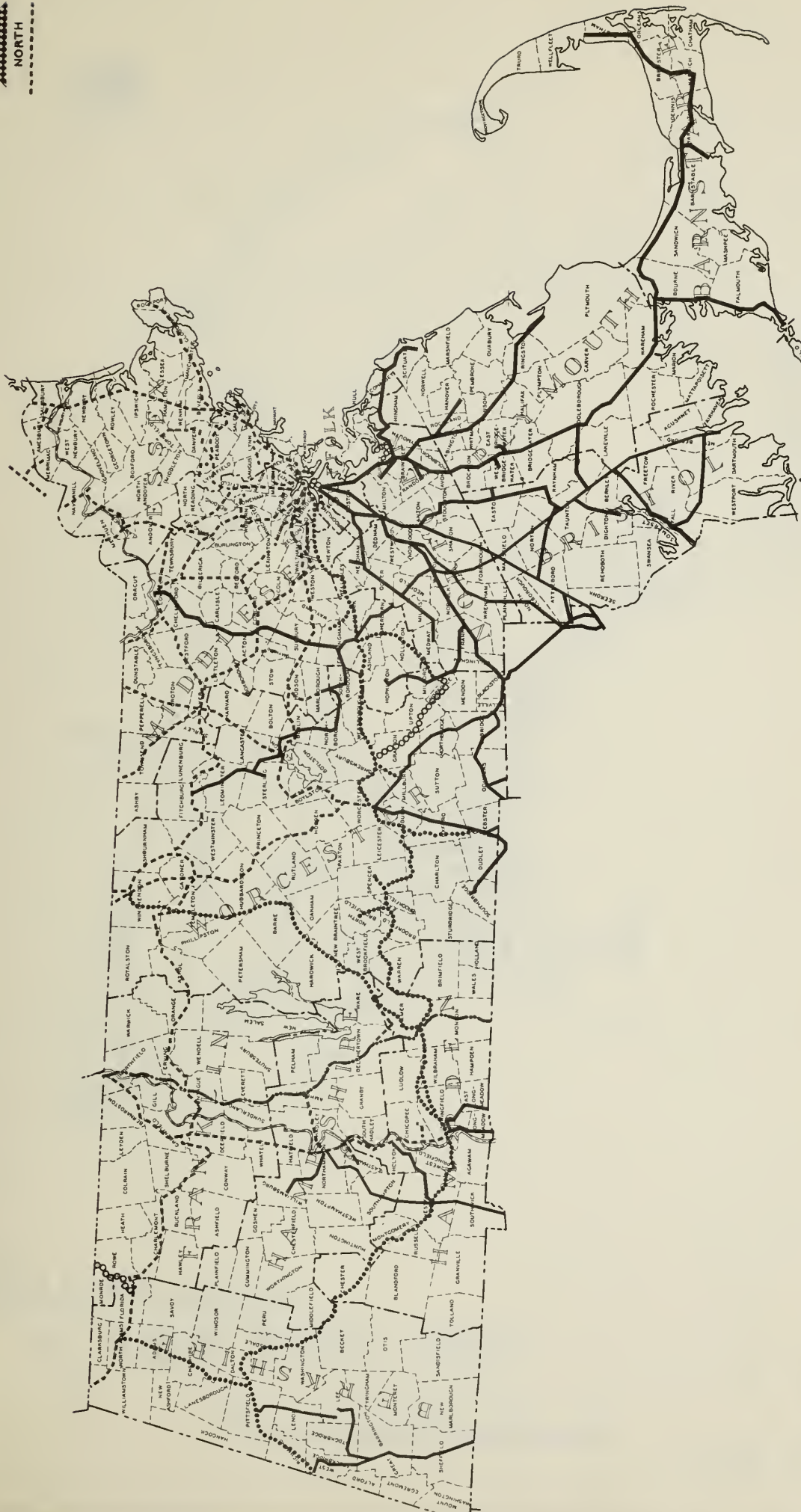
PRESENT AND PROPOSED LIMITED ACCESS HIGHWAYS NORTHEAST UNITED STATES

50 0 50 100 150 200
SCALE IN MILES

OCTOBER 1961



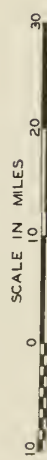
Massachusetts
Department of
Commerce



Massachusetts
Department of
Commerce

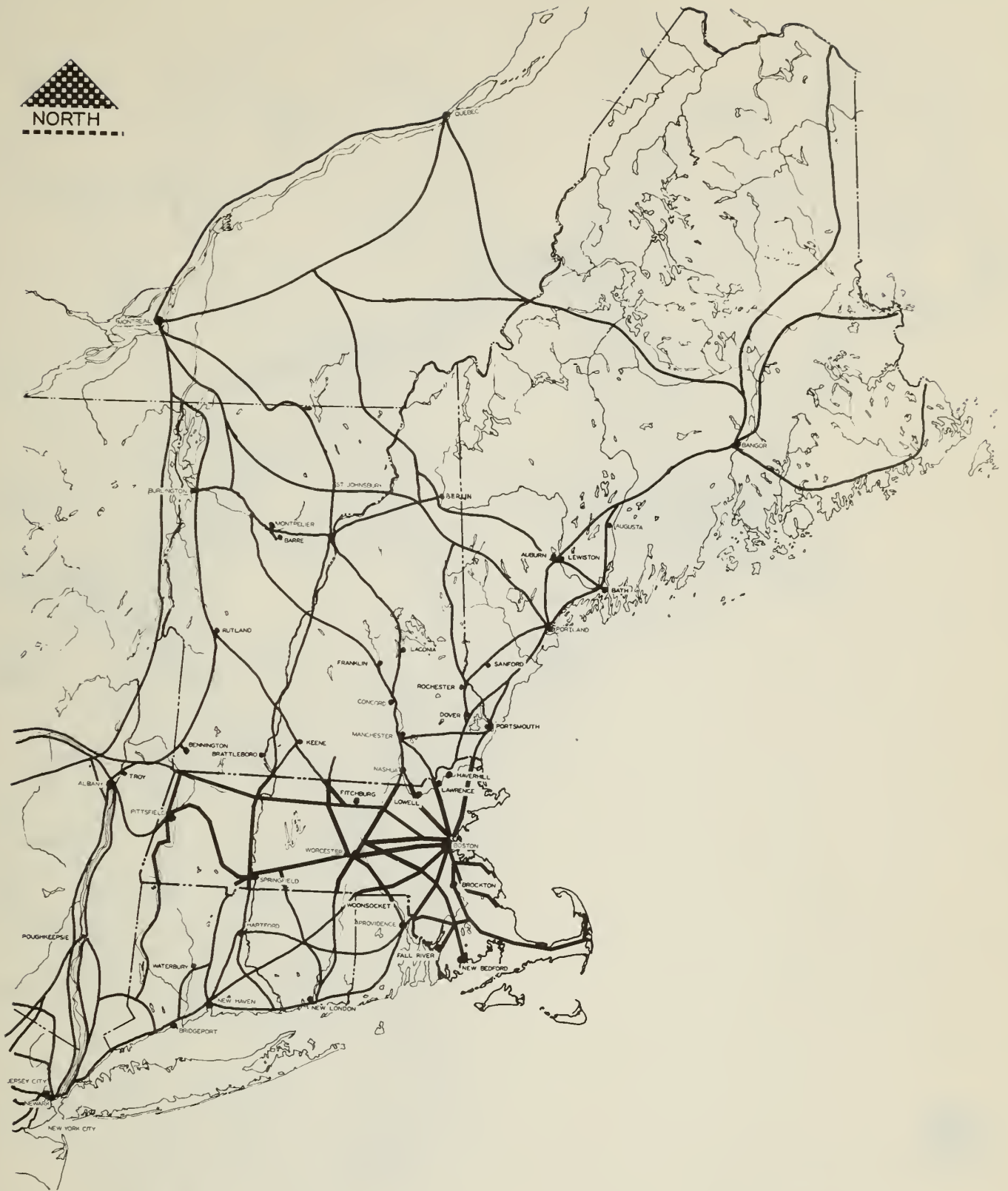
RAILROADS IN MASSACHUSETTS

- NEW YORK NEW HAVEN & HARTFORD
- BOSTON & MAINE
- BOSTON & ALBANY
- CENTRAL VERMONT
- OTHERS



SOURCE: DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC UTILITIES

JULY 1961

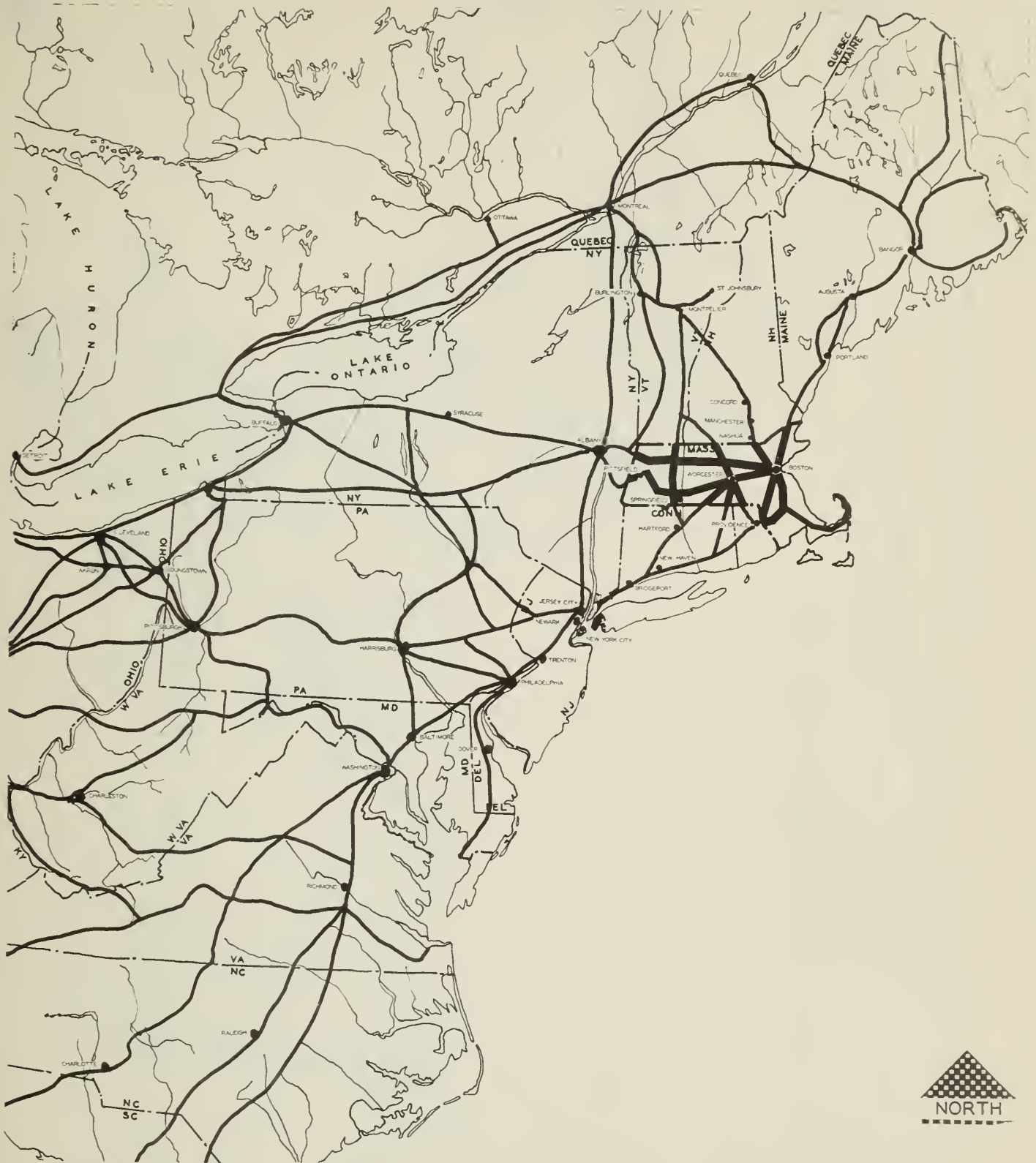


RAILROADS IN NEW ENGLAND

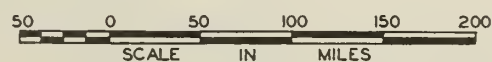


OCTOBER 1961



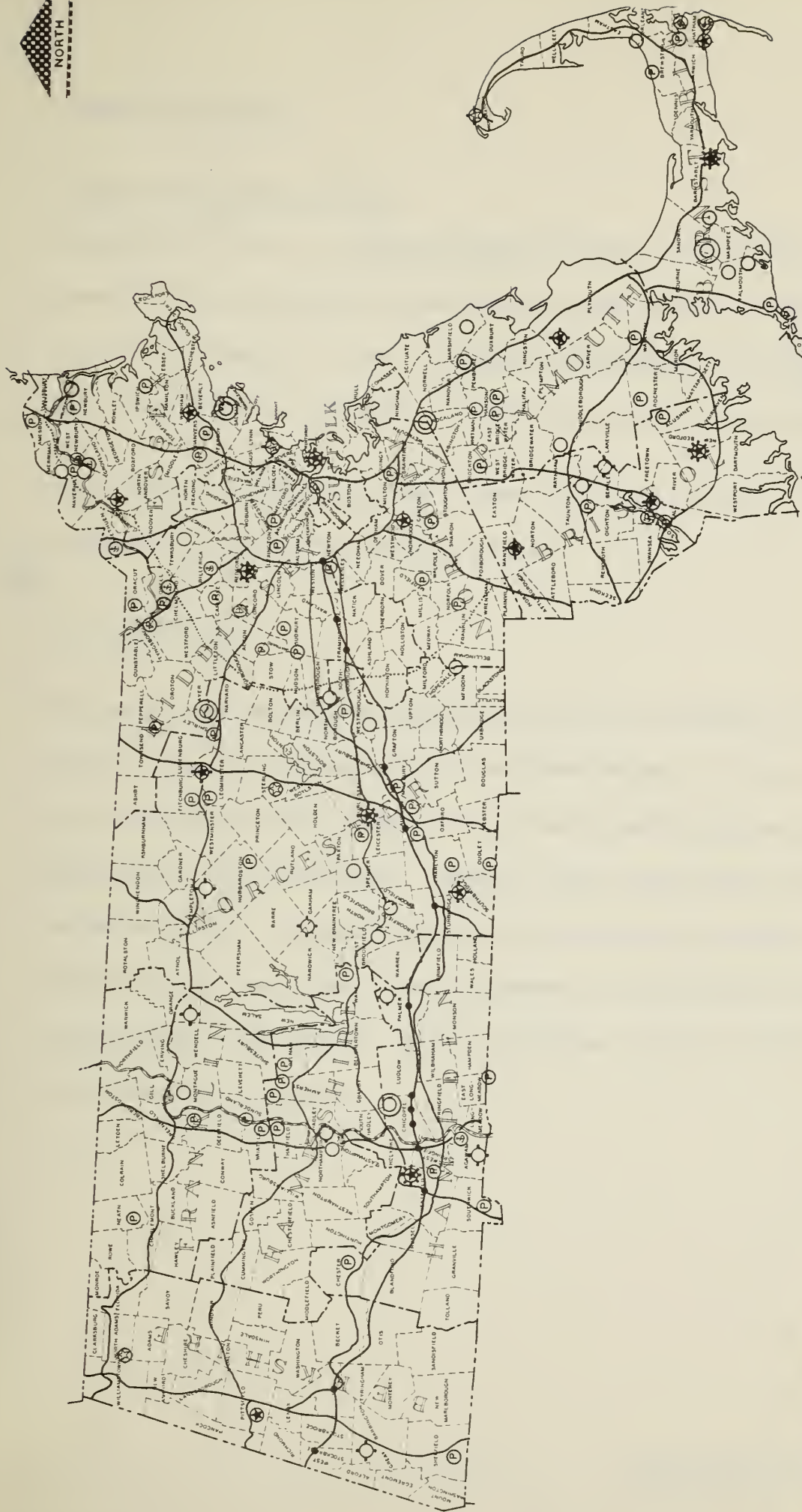


RAILROADS NORTHEAST UNITED STATES



NOVEMBER 1958



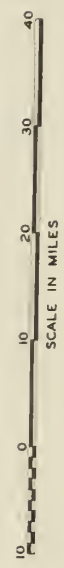


Massachusetts
Department of
Commerce

AIRPORTS IN MASSACHUSETTS

- MILITARY BASE
- ⚙️ TERMINAL AIRPORT
- ✈️ AIRPORT
- LANDING FIELDS
- ⊕ SEAPLANE BASE
- ⊕ LIGHTED FIELD BY PREARRANGEMENT
- ⊕ LIGHTED FIELD DUSK TO DAWN
- ⊕ PRIVATE RESTRICTED LANDING AREA
NOT AVAILABLE FOR PUBLIC USED

SOURCE: MASSACHUSETTS AERONAUTIC COMMISSION OCTOBER 1961





TRANSPORTATION

Logan International Airport:

Located two miles or a twelve-minute ride from the business center of Boston, provides local, national and international flight service. With fourteen airlines and two airfreight companies, Logan International scheduled 2,030 domestic and 157 international flights each week during the 1961 fiscal year.

The airport, consisting of 2000 acres, has four runways 300 feet wide, the longest being almost two miles in length.

Port of Boston:

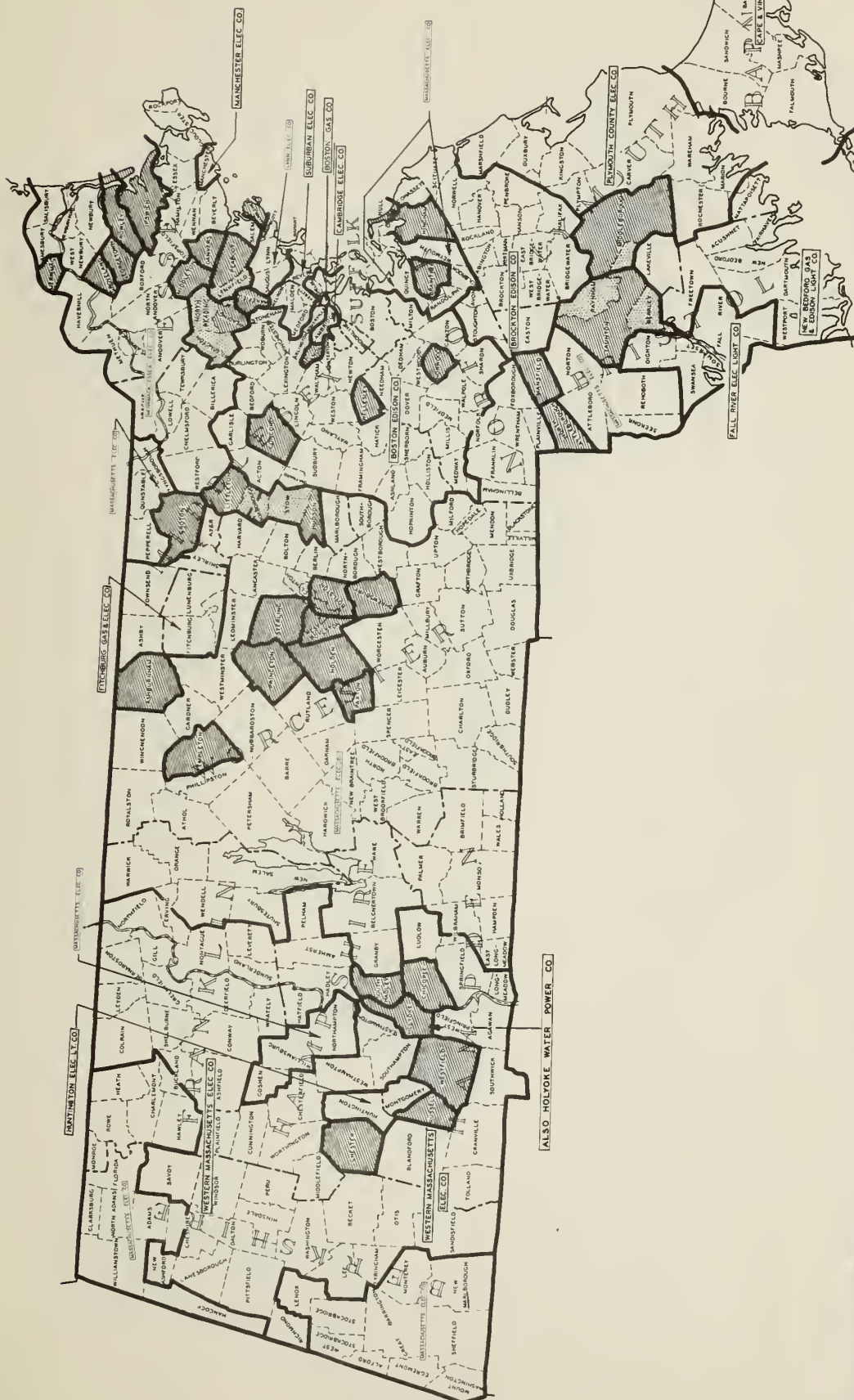
Primary ocean shipping in Massachusetts and New England is from the Port of Boston, one of the ranking ports in the United States. It is the only New England port providing regular general inter-coastal and foreign cargo service. This deep-water port's facilities, compared with United States ports today, is regarded as good or very good, and it is the nearest major Atlantic port to Europe, Africa and the east coast of South America. All necessary services, such as warehousing, cold storage, class 1 railroads, foreign trade banks and freight forwarders are provided.

9/61

1887

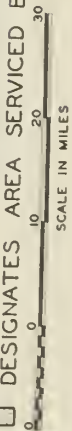
1887

1887



COMMUNITIES SERVICED BY ELECTRICITY IN MASSACHUSETTS

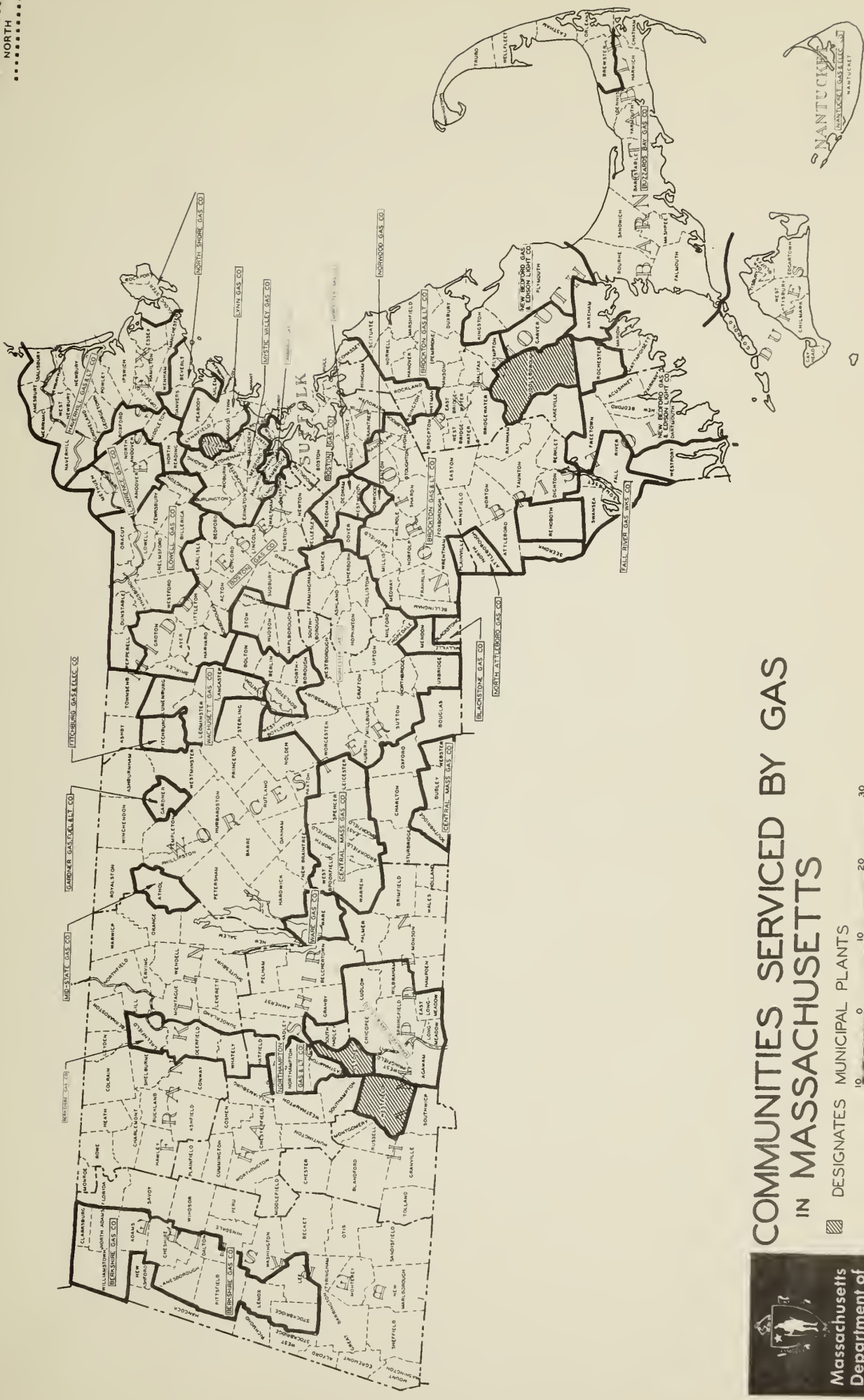
- DESIGNATES MUNICIPAL PLANTS
- DESIGNATES AREA SERVED BY ADJACENT MUNICIPAL PLANT



SOURCE: MASS. DEPT. OF PUBLIC UTILITIES

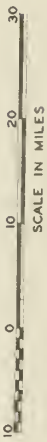
JULY 1961





COMMUNITIES SERVICED BY GAS IN MASSACHUSETTS

DESIGNATES MUNICIPAL PLANTS



SOURCE: MASS. DEPT. OF PUBLIC UTILITIES

JULY 1961

MASSACHUSETTS IS COMPETITIVE WITH OTHER AREAS TAXWISE

Former State Tax Commissioner Robert T. Capeless, an acknowledged authority on state taxes summarizes the outstanding reasons why this Commonwealth is in a good competitive position with other industrial areas of the United States. His summarized statement follows:

1. Notwithstanding widely disseminated propaganda to the contrary, Massachusetts is NOT the most heavily taxed state in the country.
2. Although it is the ninth wealthiest state, Massachusetts state and local governments combined spend less, on a per capita basis, than do the state and local governments of 21 other states.
3. On the basis of taxes per capita as a percentage of per capita income (i.e. the size of the tax load in relation to the average citizen's ability to bear it), Massachusetts is in a more favorable position than 26 other states.
4. On the basis of non-tax revenue (fees, licenses, utility charges, etc.) per capita as a percentage of per capita income, Massachusetts ranks 42nd, or 9th most favorable among the 50 states.
5. On the basis of total governmental revenue per capita as a percentage of per capita income, its position is more favorable than that of 38 other states.
6. Even more significant than its relatively favorable situation in 1961, is the recent trend in Massachusetts taxation.
 - a. In the last five years, the only new or increased tax enacted at the state level was a one cent increase in the cigarette tax in 1957. This change merely brought Massachusetts up to the national average (6 cents per pack) and produced an additional yield of \$6,500,000 out of a total state tax production of about \$480,000,000.
 - b. In the last nine years, increase in taxes in addition to that on cigarettes included only: 1 (a non-resident income tax producing \$1,000,000; 2 a gasoline tax increase of $1\frac{1}{2}$ cent bringing the tax up to $5\frac{1}{2}$ cents per gallon (national average - 6 cents) and producing \$6,500,000; 3 (an added tax on parimutuel betting producing \$2,500,000.
7. The Massachusetts experience of the last several years is in favorable contrast to that in virtually every other state in the union, where multiple tax increases or new levies have had to be resorted to.
 - a. In 1959, New York had five major increases, including a near-doubling of its income tax.
 - b. In 1959, Texas had four major increases.
 - c. In 1961, Connecticut is faced with a program calling for \$70,000,000 in additional taxes, equivalent in Massachusetts to a 25 per cent increase in tax rate.
 - d. In 1959, Massachusetts was one of five or six states which had no tax change.
8. This favorable trend has been most marked in the field of business.
 - a. No new or increased tax has been levied on business corporations in the last 20 years.
 - b. In public discussion of possible tax changes for the future, neither political party has suggested that additional revenue be sought from this source.
9. As a result of the recent Massachusetts policy in this field and the trend elsewhere to higher taxes on business corporations, the gap between the Massachusetts corporate tax position and that of other states has already been greatly narrowed, if not closed altogether.

In this respect Massachusetts has always been compared unfairly to other states because of the peculiar structure of its corporate tax arrangement.

- a. At the local level, manufacturing corporations are exempt from taxation on manufacturing machinery and all corporations are exempt from the personal property tax on inventories, stock in trade, etc.
- b. This tax advantage is one NOT afforded by 12 or 13 other leading industrial states.
- c. Massachusetts, on the other hand, does include in its state corporate tax a tax on these locally exempt items at a lower rate than the average local rate (\$6.15 per M vs \$70 per M) and it is this partial replacement for a substantial local tax advantage that gives Massachusetts' state tax an unfairly high appearance in comparison to other states where this element is hidden in the local tax structure.

10. Massachusetts, unlike 33 of the states does not have a sales tax, relying instead on a personal income tax. A sales tax being a painless, hidden one, and an income tax a direct one, an impression is easily created of heavier taxation in Massachusetts than in states where taxes are equally high but not paid directly.

Moreover, the Massachusetts income tax is only about one-half as burdensome as New York's, much lighter than Vermont's and not much heavier than several states (including California, Missouri and Maryland) which have both income and sales taxes.

Massachusetts can make no claim to having solved its tax problems (it still being the highest property tax state in the country), nor to be a tax haven for either individuals or corporations.

It can claim, however, to have a tax structure not unreasonably burdensome on its citizens with regard to their ability to pay and to quality and quantity of the public services it provides and one reasonably comparable to that in effect in states competitive with it.

Dec. 1961

LOOK AT THE COMPLETE TAX STRUCTURE!!

Corporation taxes in Massachusetts are often less than those in other industrial states, when the total tax load is fully analyzed. In many states separate taxes are levied by the state, county, municipality and school district, whereas in Massachusetts only the state and municipality have authority to make levies.

IN MASSACHUSETTS -

1. STATE TAXES: Taxes at the state level are confined principally to two items:

Corporate Excise

This tax is based on net income allocated to Massachusetts and is at the rate of 5.50%.

Corporate Excess

This levy is against either the fair value of all the corporation's capital stock, less certain specific deductions, or based on the value of tangible property situated in the Commonwealth and not taxed locally, whichever is the greater. The rate of tax is \$5.00 per \$1,000 valuation. To the sum of these two items there is added a surtax of 23% thereby making the effective rate on income 6.765% and on corporate excess \$6.15 per \$1,000.

Unemployment Compensation Tax

Massachusetts operates on an "experience rating" system in determining unemployment tax rates for individual employers. Therefore, unemployment compensations costs in Massachusetts depend to a substantial degree on the employment stability of each individual manufacturer.

2. COUNTY TAXES: NONE

3. SCHOOL TAXES: NONE

4. LOCAL TAXES: Taxes at the municipal level assessable to a manufacturing corporation are substantially less in Massachusetts than in most states and particularly, the other New England states:

There is a very definite reason for this favorable tax situation in the Commonwealth. Manufacturing corporations taxable under Chapter 63 of the General Laws (Excise Tax) are EX-EMPT FROM LOCAL PROPERTY TAXES ON MACHINERY USED IN MANUFACTURE AND ON INVENTORIES (FINISHED PRODUCTS, GOODS IN PROCESS AND SUPPLIES). No such exemption exists under the tax laws of most other industrial states.

A comparison merely of tax rates can be and often is extremely deceptive. A high rate per thousand of valuation may produce a smaller property tax, because of statutory exemptions, such as the machinery of manufacturing corporations, than a low rate where there are no exemptions and where all classes of property are included in the taxable base.

LOCAL TAXES

Types of Property of Manufacturing Corporations Subject to Local Taxes (Principal Industrial States)

<u>State</u>	<u>Real Estate</u>	<u>Machinery</u>	<u>Inventories and Supplies</u>	<u>Intangibles</u>
Alabama	Yes	Yes	No	No
California	"	"	Yes	Yes
Connecticut	"	"	"	No
Georgia	"	"	"	Yes (1)
Illinois	"	"	"	No
Indiana	"	"	"	"
Kentucky	"	"	"	"
Maine	"	"	"	"
<u>MASSACHUSETTS</u>	<u>"</u>	<u>NO</u>	<u>NO</u>	<u>NO</u>
Michigan	"	Yes	Yes	"
New Hampshire	"	"	"	Yes
New Jersey	"	"	"	No
New York	"	No	No	"
North Carolina	"	Yes	Yes	"
Ohio	"	"	"	Yes
Pennsylvania	"	No	No	"
Rhode Island	"	Yes	Yes	No
South Carolina	"	"	"	Yes (2)
Virginia	"	"	No	No
Vermont	"	"	Yes	"

(1) Georgia taxes accounts receivable.

(2) S. Carolina taxes money and accounts receivable.

From this table it will be readily seen that the types of property included in the tax base differ greatly between states.

It will be noted that real estate is the only class of industrial property which is taxed in every state. Industrial machinery attached to buildings is considered as a part of realty and taxed as such in every state except Massachusetts, New York and Pennsylvania.

Inventories are taxed in all of the twenty states listed except in Alabama, Massachusetts, New York, Pennsylvania and Virginia. It will also be noted that intangibles are taxed in six states.

Massachusetts, New York and Pennsylvania are the only industrial states listed in the table that confine local taxation to real estate. This fact upsets the illusion which some have that taxes applied to industry are excessive in the Commonwealth when compared to other industrial states.

MASSACHUSETTS TAXES

TYPE	BASIS - MEASURE	RATES
Business Corporations	(a) Authorized Capital Stock (b) Income Allocated to Massachusetts	(a) Fair Value of Capital Stock or value of tangible property in Mass. not taxed locally, whichever higher. Rate \$5.00 per \$1,000 of valuation. (b) 5-1/2% of net income allocated to Massachusetts (c) A Surtax of 23% of (a) and (b)
Banks, Banking Ass'ns & Trust Companies Savings Banks	Net Income Amount of Deposits-Less exemptions	8% on Net Income 1/4 of 1% twice a year
Personal Income Tax	Income less exemptions of \$2,000 for single persons, \$2,500 for married persons, \$400 for each dependent.	Employment or Business 2-1/2% Gains from Sale of Intangibles 6% Interest and dividends 6% plus 23% Surtax.
General Property Tax Local	Fair cash value of real and personal property.	Rate fixed by local assessor, personal property not taxed in practice.
Motor Vehicle Excise Tax	Value of automobile not exceeding 90% of manufacturers list price in year of manufacture scaled to 10% in 5th and succeeding years.	Rate set each year.
Alcoholic Beverage	Excise - mfg., sale & importation depends on kind of beverages and business organization.	Certain corporations, organizations and associations 1/4 of 1% or gross receipts plus 23% surtax. Others-rate varies depending on kind of beverage.
Gasoline Tax	Per Gallon	5-1/2¢ per gallon.
Cigarette Tax	Number of cigarettes sold	3 mills per cigarette.
Meals Excise Tax	Amount charged for meals	5% on meals of \$1.00 or more
Real Estate Transfer Tax	Deeds and other instruments of transfer	\$1.00 for first \$100-\$500 of selling price, plus 55¢ for each additional \$500 or fraction thereof.
Insurance Tax	Life - (a) Net Value of policies in force, or	Life - 1/4 of 1% of net value of policies or 2% of premiums whichever is

MASSACHUSETTS TAXES (Cont'd)

TYPE	BASIS - MEASURE	RATES
Insurance Tax(Cont'd)	(b) Gross premiums less return premiums and dividends. Fire and Casualty Marine	applicable. Retaliatory tax on foreign life insurance companies. 2% on the net direct written basis-also taxed on business outside Mass. (in states with no insurance excise tax) 5% of profits of last 3 preceding years (in elaborate formula)
Inheritance Tax	Clear market value of all property with certain exceptions and exemptions depending on relationship	From 1% to 15% plus 23% Surtax depending on classification.
Estate Tax	Value of estate	Amount by which 80% federal credit exceeds taxes paid to all states.
Employment Security Tax	Employer only first \$3,600 of Wages paid during calendar year to employee.	Eight schedules of rates 1962 schedule "D" in effect with rates 1.1% - 3.9%
Dec. 1961		



NEW HOME BUILDING IN MASSACHUSETTS

In the years 1951-60 approximately 248,889 new dwelling units of family accommodations were built in Massachusetts. The following Table I represents our estimates of the total year-around dwelling units undertaken.

TABLE I. ESTIMATE OF NEW DWELLING UNITS

Pop. Size Class 1950 Census	Estimate of New Dwelling Units (1)									
	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955**	1956**	1957**	1958**	1959***	1960***
Under 2,500	1682	1486	1497	2054	1179	1024	998	853	803	763
2,500-4,999	3534	3847	4152	4166	3589	3620	2316	2448	1631	1917
5,000-9,999	4668	4997	4938	4897	5641	4728	3072	3346	3097	3266
10,000-14,999	2564	2536	2594	2675	4683	4031	2633	2564	4812	4085
15,000-24,999	4121	4305	4115	4262	3675	3175	2513	2664	3547	3775
25,000-49,999	3735	3183	3511	3615	4597	4058	3249	3670	5065	4313
50,000-99,999	2833	2771	2001	1828	2821	2805	2089	2420	3055	2975
100,000-Over*	2515	1748	2258	1990	2311	1710	1198	1009	879	1010
Boston	4481	2230	514	615	800	542	376	573	575	1414
Total	30133	27103	25580	26093	29296	25693	18444	19547	23464	23536

*Excluding Boston

**1955 Population Used

***1960 Population Used

(1) Excluding seasonal cottages and apartments created by improvements to existing buildings.

TABLE II. 1960 TRENDS

From the table below it will be seen that towns of 2,500 to 4,999 again led in the number of new dwellings per 1000 residents, in 1960. The towns of 5,000 to 9,999 were second, municipalities of 15,000 to 24,999 came next and fourth the 10,000 to 14,999 group.

<u>Size Class</u>	<u>Number of Municipalities</u>	<u>Population</u>	<u>Units Permits Reported</u>	<u>Units per 1000 Residents</u>	<u>Est. Units Built **</u>
Under 2,500	111	121,974	799	6.42	763
2,500-4,999	60	216,439	1,956	8.87	1,917
5,000-9,999	59	408,907	3,333	7.99	3,266
10,000-14,999	47	574,696	4,168	7.10	4,085
15,000-24,999	26	492,561	3,850	7.65	3,773
25,000-49,999	28	957,829	4,401	4.50	4,313
50,000-99,999	15	1,108,988	3,036	2.68	2,975
100,000-Over*	4	571,243	1,031	1.77	1,010
Boston	1	697,197	1,488	2.03	1,414
Total	351	5,149,834	24,062	4.57	23,536

*Excluding Boston

**Deduction of 2% for permits

Boston reduced by 5%

During 1960, 902 units were publicly financed for elderly couples and during 1961 building permits were issued for 779 public units for elderly couples.

Data from Division of Research.

LIVABILITY

Good medical and health services are important, too, and so are good schools and adequate religious facilities. Massachusetts provides them all better than any other industrial state.

According to the 1950 Census of Population, Massachusetts had a greater proportion of people in these professional services than any other leading industrial state.

% of Labor Force in Professional Occupations

<u>Massachusetts</u>	10.0%
California	9.7
New York	9.5
<u>United States</u>	8.3
Illinois	7.9
Pennsylvania	7.9
Michigan	7.8
Wisconsin	7.8
Ohio	7.7
Indiana	7.6
New Jersey	7.6

We like it here - and so does everyone else. The 1950 Census of Population showed that Massachusetts had a more stable population than any state in the union. This is how we compare with other leading industrial states:

Percent of persons living in the same place as one year prior to the date of Census

<u>Massachusetts</u>	87.8%
Pennsylvania	87.7
New York	87.4
New Jersey	87.0
Wisconsin	84.7
Illinois	83.8
Ohio	83.2
Michigan	82.8
Indiana	82.0
<u>United States</u>	81.0
California	72.7

Source: U. S. Census of Population, P-B 1.

MASSACHUSETTS CLIMATE

Studies by Professor Ellsworth Huntington of Yale reveal that climate affects mental energy. He has determined that mental energy is highest in a mean day and night temperature of 40 degrees. There is a gradual fall-off to about 70 degrees, above which the drop is abrupt. Mean annual temperature in Massachusetts ranges from 43° to 47°.

Writing on the climate of New England, Charles E. Artman, former director of the U. S. Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, said:

"Lacking the enervating heat and humidity of more southern regions, the year-round New England climate is stimulating to exertion, conducive to health and vitality, and favorable to industrial enterprise."

A factor frequently overlooked is emphasized by James K. McGuire, climatologist for the Northeast Area, U. S. Weather Bureau. That is precipitation, and the presence of an adequate water supply for industrial purposes. Due to climatic conditions Massachusetts has regular and evenly divided precipitation year-round from 2.5 to 3.9 inches per month totaling 40 to 42 inches per year. He also points out the important industrial asset of sufficient ground water supply in virtually all parts of the state.

Division of Research.

RESEARCH OUR RICHEST RESOURCE

Research is a major industry in Massachusetts. Some 327 research laboratories employing 21,192 scientists, engineers and technicians have found the Commonwealth an ideal location.

The educated and inquiring mind develops best in an environment that provides the advantages of great schools and libraries, a mature culture, stimulating climate, historic charm and livability. The ease of communication and association with other scientific minds stimulates and promotes a cross-fertilization of ideas, further developing and encouraging abilities and interests.

Massachusetts has for over 300 years carefully nurtured this "Climate of Creativity" preserving the accumulated learning of the past to provide the paths to the future. Each year graduates of the colleges and professional schools in the state prefer to remain, because of the advantages and associations in the area, thus adding to our pre-eminent scientific organizations.

In a survey of Massachusetts' research facilities made by Dr. Joseph F. Zimmerman, Associate Professor of Economics, Government and Business at Worcester Polytechnic Institute, under the sponsorship of this Department, the following information was reported:

The research directors of 27 major research-oriented manufacturing companies were interviewed. Collectively, the directors cited an imposing list of reasons why Massachusetts is the ideal location for research activities. The information was obtained voluntarily, each director listing both the disadvantages and the advantages of operating in Greater Boston. As the report says, "Each director cited a long list of advantages and few or no disadvantages." But the interesting fact was that all but one of the research directors who did cite disadvantages considered them so minor in nature that they would not deter the building of a new plant in Massachusetts. Here is a brief list of the advantages these experienced and highly-trained men found in the Greater Boston area:

- a. Unexcelled colleges and universities with seminars, colloquia, symposia, consultants, special courses, basic research and laboratory facilities for the use of industry.
- b. Technical schools which turn out highly competent technicians.
- c. Evening educational facilities on both the technical and graduate level which permit the upgrading of personnel and make the area more attractive to employees.
- d. A supply of engineers and scientists on hand because of the concentration of educational institutions and the livability of the area. (Many engineers and others will take less pay in order to be in Greater Boston.)
- e. A supply of highly skilled and efficient workers on all levels.

- f. A pool of highly skilled consultants who can be tapped whenever the need arises for their specialized knowledge.
- g. Industrial research laboratories which can handle any technical problem, making it unnecessary for a company to tie up capital in laboratory equipment and a staff that would seldom be used.
- h. Superb libraries, including outstanding technical libraries, which means firms do not need to invest money in an extensive library of their own. (Greater Boston libraries contain 16,000,000 volumes.)
- i. A stimulating intellectual climate which breeds creative thinking.
- j. Proximity to Air Force, Army and Navy research centers - a particularly important advantage for firms holding defense contracts.
- k. The concentration of suppliers, machine shops and model facilities in Greater Boston is an important advantage.
- l. The quality and quantity of water in the area saves the cost of purification encountered in other parts of the country. The availability of an ample supply of water is of the utmost importance to many firms.
- m. Excellent air, bus and rail facilities were mentioned by several research directors as advantages.

Other advantages mentioned were a stimulating climate, recreational facilities, an excellent public school system and livability. One research director coined the phrase "Permanent Established Living" to sum up the livability of the area. While this report concentrated on industrial research in Massachusetts, this is only part of the picture. Exciting things are being done in the fields of medicine, agriculture, forestry and economic development.

EDUCATION IN MASSACHUSETTS

In Massachusetts education is one of its most outstanding assets and an integral part of its livability. From the state's earliest beginning, education has been of deep concern to its citizens. Since 1635 Massachusetts has more firsts in the field of education than any other state in the nation. The effectiveness of this traditional concern can be measured in some degree by the state's excellent reputation in many fields, such as medical and industrial research, insurance, investment banking, commerce, and a highly technical industrial complex.

Education has also been responsible for the great cultural advantages in this state. Our museums, symphony orchestras, historical societies, art centers and festivals, and adult education programs provide compact facilities for learning in a greater degree than many other areas.

Responsibility for supervising public education rests with the Department of Education, an executive branch of the State government. Local rule largely determines, other than specific basic subjects, the curriculum of the schools. There is, consequently, some variation in education throughout the state. With over 300 years of experience and interest, the state offers an excellent, well-established educational program.

Institutions of Higher Education

Massachusetts has 89 accepted institutions of higher education, including:

20 with 2 years of college level (includes junior colleges)	28 granting masters' or second professional degree
24 granting bachelors' or first professional degrees	14 granting Doctor of Philosophy and equivalent

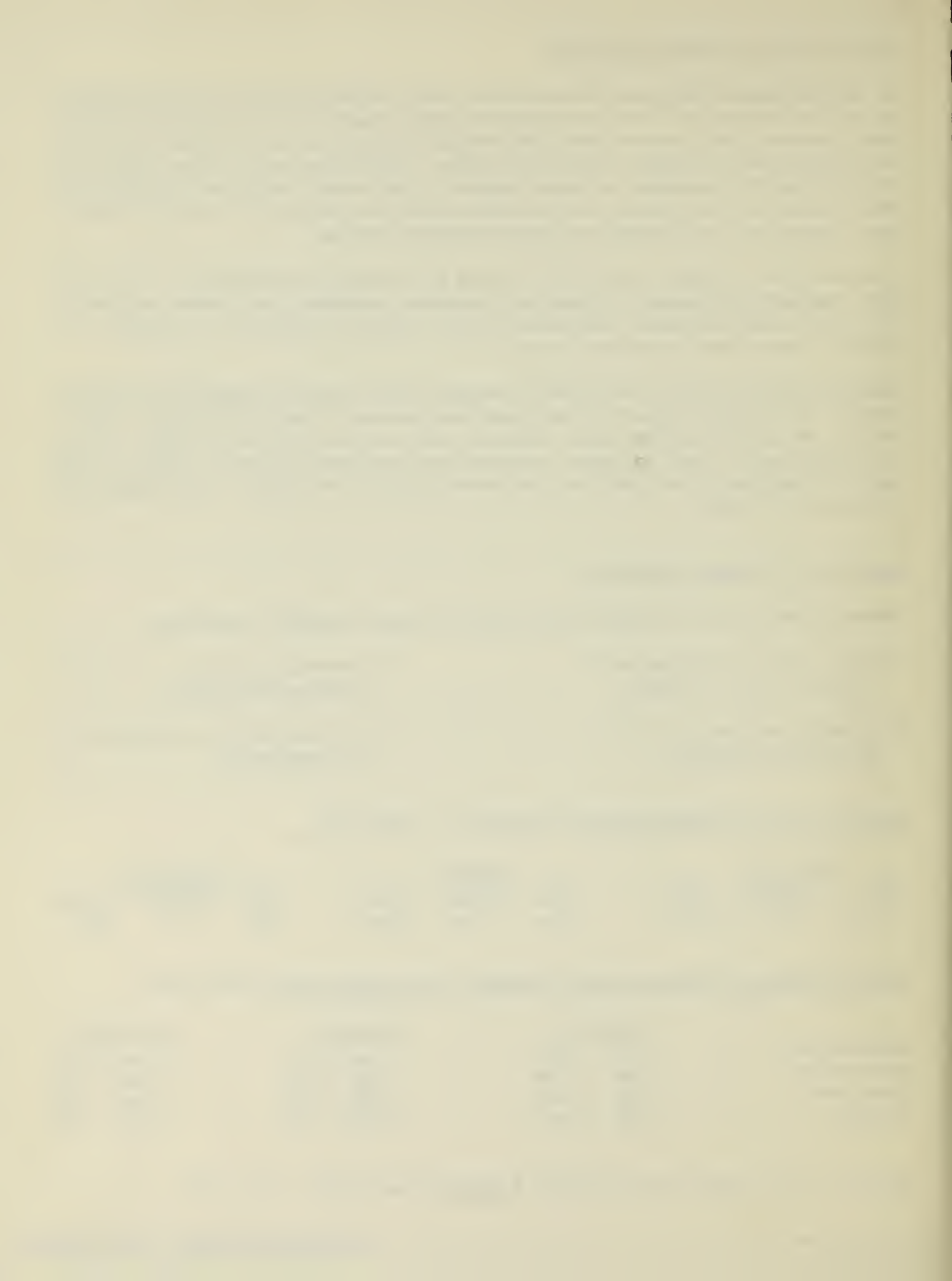
Degrees Granted in Massachusetts Schools in 1958-1959

<u>Bachelors</u>			<u>Masters</u>			<u>Doctorates</u>		
<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
11,995	5,763	17,758	3,041	1,249	4,290	615	77	692

The Percentage of Massachusetts Graduates to the Nation Total (1958-1959)

	<u>Bachelors</u>	<u>Masters</u>	<u>Doctorates</u>
Engineering	5.0% (1,899)	17.6% (126)	12.7% (860)
Mathematics	3.8% (336)	7.8% (20)	6.8% (94)
Chemistry	5.0% (364)	7.3% (74)	6.8% (78)
Physics	6.9% (262)	10.8% (52)	5.1% (47)

Source: U. S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare Cir. #636.



Institutions of Higher Education in the United States

by the Highest Level of Offering

(First Ten States)

(First Ten States)

	1960-1961 #1						1960#2	1960#3	% of Enrollment to
	<u>Schools</u>	<u>I</u>	<u>II</u>	<u>III</u>	<u>IV</u>	<u>V</u>	<u>Enrollment</u>	<u>Pop.Est.</u>	<u>Total Population</u>
California	156	65	30	48	10	3	447,995	15,717,204	2.8%
Massachusetts	89	20	24	28	14	3	134,108	5,149,834	2.6%
<u>New York</u>	<u>167</u>	<u>48</u>	<u>45</u>	<u>47</u>	<u>26</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>351,208</u>	<u>16,782,304</u>	<u>2.1%</u>
Illinois	107	26	34	33	10	4	200,152	10,081,158	2.0%
Missouri	61	17	27	12	5	-	82,155	4,319,813	1.9%
Texas	99	40	23	22	13	1	185,722	9,579,677	1.9%
Wisconsin	62	26	25	8	3	-	75,160	3,951,777	1.9%
Ohio	69	4	40	18	7	-	175,139	9,706,397	1.8%
Pennsylvania	124	16	63	29	14	2	191,180	11,319,366	1.7%
North Carolina	60	23	25	7	4	1	69,144	4,556,155	1.5%

#1 SOURCE - Education Directory, 1960-1961, Part 3,
U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare

I - At least a 2-year program of college level studies

II - Bachelor's or first professional degree

III - Master's or second professional degree

IV - Doctor of Philosophy or equivalent degree

V - Other

#2 SOURCE - Opening Fall Enrollment in Higher Educational
Institutions, 1960 - U.S. Department of Health,
Education and Welfare

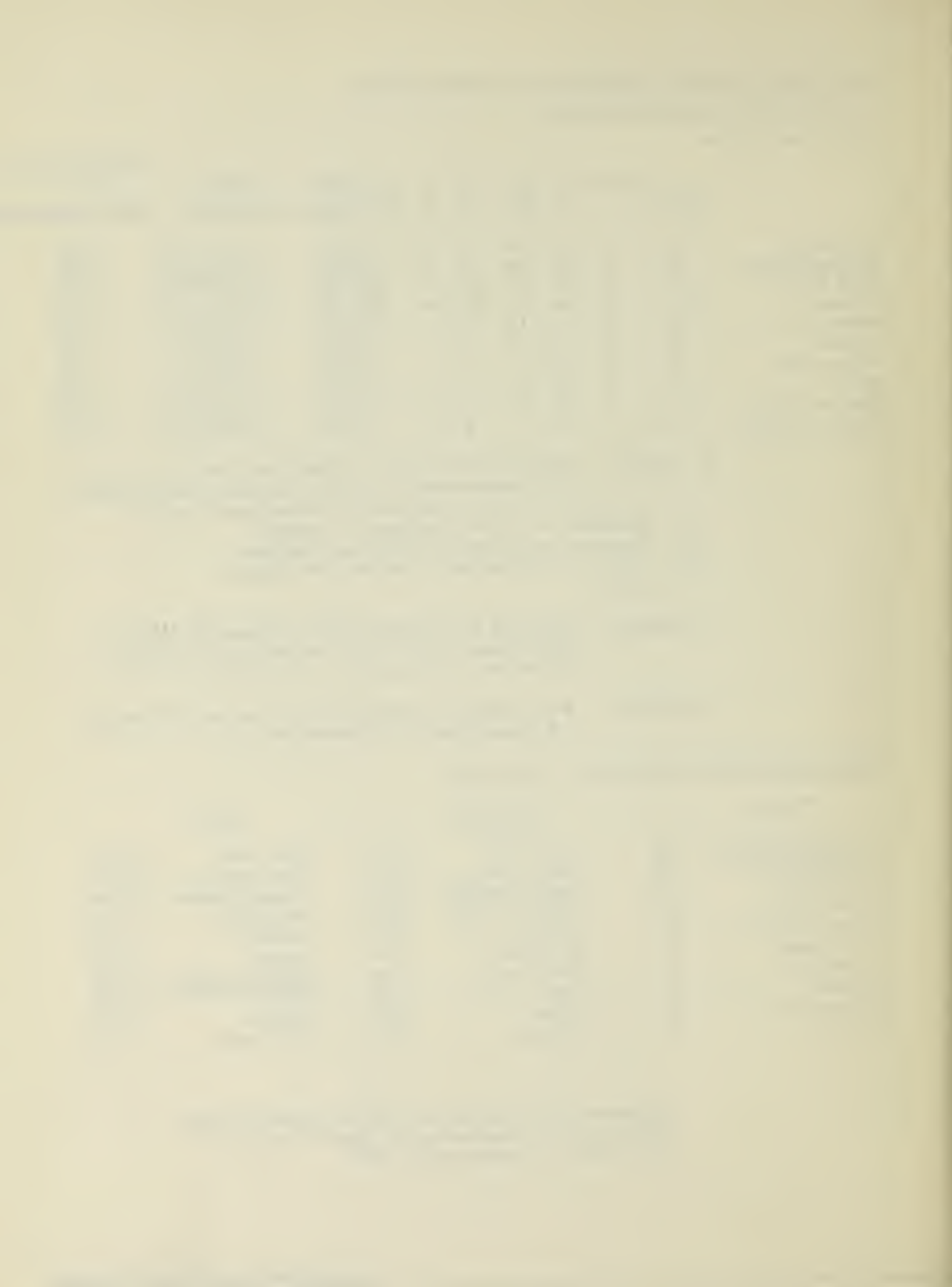
#3 SOURCE - Population as of April 1960 - Bureau of Census,
U.S. Department of Commerce

Engineering Degrees Granted in 1959-1960

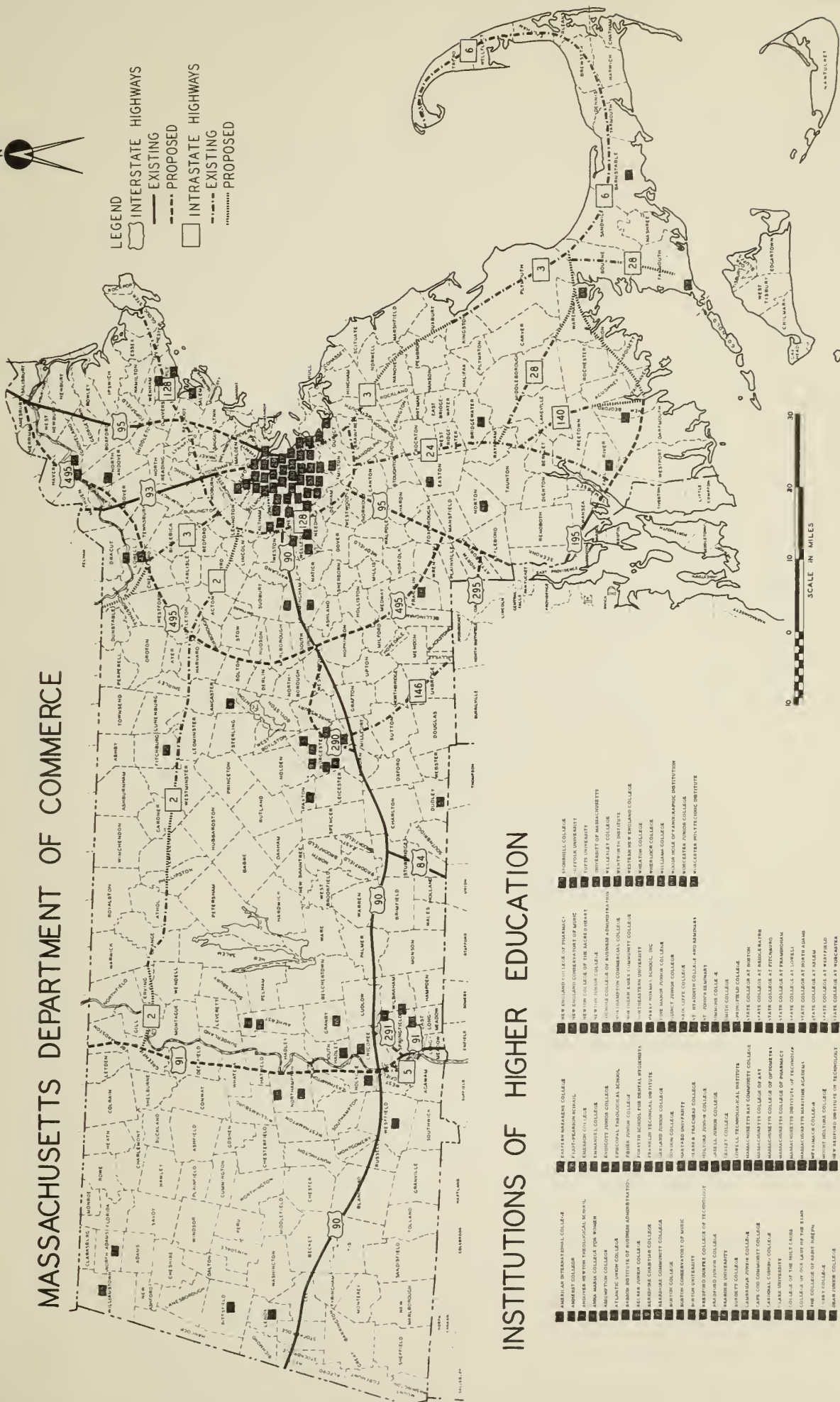
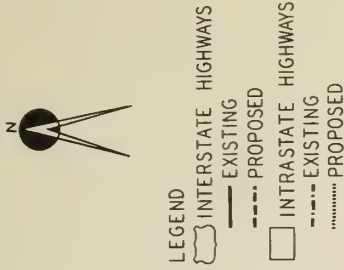
<u>Ph.D's</u>		<u>Masters</u>		<u>B. S.</u>	
1. Massachusetts	113	California	1,079	New York	3,169
2. California	99	New York	1,014	California	2,964
3. Illinois	96	Massachusetts	766	Pennsylvania	2,648
4. New York	80	Pennsylvania	450	Michigan	2,323
5. Pennsylvania	59	Illinois	436	Indiana	2,142
6. Michigan	50	Michigan	374	Texas	1,955
7. Indiana	46	New Jersey	340	Massachusetts	1,705
8. Ohio	31	Ohio	295	Ohio	1,534
9. Minnesota	24	Texas	255	Illinois	1,463
10. Iowa	22	Indiana	218	Wisconsin	960

The states listed above are the ten leading states.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Health, Education
and Welfare Circular #617, #638



MASSACHUSETTS DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE



INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER EDUCATION

- | | | |
|-----------------------------------|---|------------------------|
| 1. AMERICAN INTERNATIONAL COLLEGE | 21. NEW ENGLAND COLLEGE OF PHARMACY | 41. WILMINGTON COLLEGE |
| 2. AMHERST COLLEGE | 22. NEW ENGLAND CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC | 42. WILMINGTON COLLEGE |
| 3. ANGLICAN THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY | 23. NEW ENGLAND COLLEGE OF THE SACRED HEART | 43. WILMINGTON COLLEGE |
| 4. BARNSTABLE COLLEGE | 24. NEW ENGLAND COLLEGE OF THE SACRED HEART | 44. WILMINGTON COLLEGE |
| 5. BARNSTABLE COLLEGE | 25. NEW ENGLAND COLLEGE OF THE SACRED HEART | 45. WILMINGTON COLLEGE |
| 6. BARNSTABLE COLLEGE | 26. NEW ENGLAND COLLEGE OF THE SACRED HEART | 46. WILMINGTON COLLEGE |
| 7. BARNSTABLE COLLEGE | 27. NEW ENGLAND COLLEGE OF THE SACRED HEART | 47. WILMINGTON COLLEGE |
| 8. BARNSTABLE COLLEGE | 28. NEW ENGLAND COLLEGE OF THE SACRED HEART | 48. WILMINGTON COLLEGE |
| 9. BARNSTABLE COLLEGE | 29. NEW ENGLAND COLLEGE OF THE SACRED HEART | 49. WILMINGTON COLLEGE |
| 10. BARNSTABLE COLLEGE | 30. NEW ENGLAND COLLEGE OF THE SACRED HEART | 50. WILMINGTON COLLEGE |
| 11. BARNSTABLE COLLEGE | 31. NEW ENGLAND COLLEGE OF THE SACRED HEART | 51. WILMINGTON COLLEGE |
| 12. BARNSTABLE COLLEGE | 32. NEW ENGLAND COLLEGE OF THE SACRED HEART | 52. WILMINGTON COLLEGE |
| 13. BARNSTABLE COLLEGE | 33. NEW ENGLAND COLLEGE OF THE SACRED HEART | 53. WILMINGTON COLLEGE |
| 14. BARNSTABLE COLLEGE | 34. NEW ENGLAND COLLEGE OF THE SACRED HEART | 54. WILMINGTON COLLEGE |
| 15. BARNSTABLE COLLEGE | 35. NEW ENGLAND COLLEGE OF THE SACRED HEART | 55. WILMINGTON COLLEGE |
| 16. BARNSTABLE COLLEGE | 36. NEW ENGLAND COLLEGE OF THE SACRED HEART | 56. WILMINGTON COLLEGE |
| 17. BARNSTABLE COLLEGE | 37. NEW ENGLAND COLLEGE OF THE SACRED HEART | 57. WILMINGTON COLLEGE |
| 18. BARNSTABLE COLLEGE | 38. NEW ENGLAND COLLEGE OF THE SACRED HEART | 58. WILMINGTON COLLEGE |
| 19. BARNSTABLE COLLEGE | 39. NEW ENGLAND COLLEGE OF THE SACRED HEART | 59. WILMINGTON COLLEGE |
| 20. BARNSTABLE COLLEGE | 40. NEW ENGLAND COLLEGE OF THE SACRED HEART | 60. WILMINGTON COLLEGE |

SOURCE: U. S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

JANUARY 1962

ATOMIC ENERGY

A number of Massachusetts firms are engaged in nuclear activity -- some of the areas are indicated below:

1. In Massachusetts, 434 individuals and organizations hold isotope licenses, 22 organizations hold special nuclear licenses and 58 organizations have source material licenses.
2. Of the seventeen firms licensed by the Atomic Energy Commission to fabricate fuel elements for sale, research or their own use, three are located in Massachusetts.
3. Three of the nine commercial organizations licensed to dispose of low-activity, packaged, radioactive wastes at sea, are located in Massachusetts.
4. Four critical and two subcritical reactors are now in operation in Massachusetts. They are in use at M.I.T., Worcester Polytechnic Institute, Watertown Arsenal and the Yankee Atomic Electric Company with the subcritical reactors at Northeastern University and the University of Massachusetts.
5. Massachusetts built and launched the world's first nuclear-powered cruiser and destroyer leader. A nuclear-powered submarine is now under construction.
6. The Commission on Atomic Energy of the Commonwealth was created by legislation and is composed of outstanding representatives of industry, labor, and the nuclear sciences. It has as its purpose the establishment and maintenance of -- a broad public relations and industrial development program to stimulate and encourage atomic research and development in the Commonwealth.

Dec. 1961

MASSACHUSETTS WATER

The availability of water in Massachusetts has been one of the most important factors in the industrial development of this Commonwealth. We have been fortunate in having an abundance of soft water of naturally good quality for domestic water supply purposes, industrial water usage, the development of water power, and for recreational and agricultural purposes.

The average annual rainfall is 43 inches compared to the national average of 23 inches. In a wet year it may be as high as 60 inches while in a dry year as low as 30 inches. More fortunate is the fact that the rainfall is uniform throughout the entire year. Approximately 45 to 55 per cent of the rainfall flows to the sea in our 4,320 miles of streams.. However, Massachusetts is doubly blessed for it receives the stream flow of the Merrimack and Connecticut Rivers resulting from rainfall in Vermont and New Hampshire. There are 254 square miles of water surface in the State. This water area is made up of about 1,215 Great Ponds (a Great Pond is a natural pond with an area of more than 10 acres) having an aggregate area of about 153 square miles, the remaining area consisting of small ponds of less than ten acres and artificial reservoirs.

The 273 municipalities having public water supply systems, which are about 90 per cent municipally owned, use approximately 600 million gallons per day. About 35 per cent of this consumption is supplied by the Metropolitan Water District. The District wholesales water to 30 cities and towns in the Boston Metropolitan Area and six municipalities outside of the area, extending as far west as the Connecticut River.

Fortunately the safe yield of the present sources of water supply is about 800 million gallons per day. However, because of the continued increase in municipal water consumption, the Massachusetts Water Resources Commission is studying the water resources of the various river valleys, including the ground water resources, to meet future needs.

Mr. Clarence I. Sterling - Director and Chief Engineer
Massachusetts Water Resources Commission

PLANNING

Much of the success and growth of modern commercial enterprise rests largely on systematic advance planning. However, planning is not a function that is limited to a successful corporation. In Massachusetts, 287 communities have established Planning Boards exemplifying the progressive attitude of its citizens toward the future of their respective city or town.

Although these communities comprise only 81% of the total 351 cities and towns in the Commonwealth, they do include approximately 98% of the population. Since 1950, approximately 165 of the above-mentioned communities have employed professional planners to formulate comprehensive Master Plans to guide their growth.

Another note-worthy accomplishment is the establishment of two regional planning districts within the state and an active interest by several other regions to also establish an agency of this type. Massachusetts can, in the foreseeable future, envision a complete Master Plan for the entire Commonwealth to guide its economic stability and growth.

To the firm that contemplates establishing a manufacturing plant or research complex; local, regional, and state planning provide the background and the assistance for sound development. A sound, long-range plan for both local and area development can be of incalculable assistance to the industrialist. It provides a background of technical information including data on such diversified matters as population, land use, water supply, sewage disposal, commuting patterns and circulation.

Sound area, economic, and industrial development must be based upon all features that inter-act to provide its environment. Therefore, the extensive planning programs in process in Massachusetts can and do provide the background and assistance for such development. These studies evaluate, project and analyse all of the factors necessary to provide a co-ordinated co-operative approach to a well balanced economy.

Dec. 1961

MONOGRAPHS

Monographs are available for each of the three-hundred-and-fifty-one cities and towns in the COMMONWEALTH plus the nine major metropolitan areas and fourteen counties.

These profiles present up-to-date statistical and factual data on population, housing economic base, employment and payrolls, municipal finance, public education, transportation, planning, industrial development and utilities for each community or region.

Sample copies are available upon request.

12 - 61

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JOHN T. BURKE — Commissioner



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